The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Operations of Magruder's Fleet in Sabine Pass.

Alleged Capture of Two Vessels, a Number of Guns, and a Large Quantity of Stores.

Proclamations Regarding the Blockade.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Her British Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*, came in, yesterday, from Galveston. An extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, Jan. 23, gives an account of the capture of Sabine Pass, of the United States brig *Morning Light* (?) and a schooner (name unknown) on the 21st ult., by an expedition of a part of the MAGRUDER fleet, under Major O. M. WATKINS. I copy two dispatches from this redoubtable Major, which differ in the number of guns captured. Still another account gives eleven as the number.

SABINE PASS, TEXAS, ON BOARD C. S. GUNBOAT BELL, Jan. 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: We met the enemy this morning in the Gulf of Mexico. We whipped them, and brought everything to Sabine Pass. I fought him, *ten* guns to our one. My officers and men behaved nobly. We have captured two vessels—one of them a full-rigged ship, and the other a schooner and *twelve* fine guns, medical stores, and ammunition in abundance, together with 109 prisoners.

I am here, Captain, awaiting further orders from the Major-General Commanding. This communication will be sent you by Capt. DAN SPOWALTER, whom I have appointed a Captain of artillery, in accordance with the orders of the Major-General Commanding, and assigned him to duty as commander of Shell Bank Battery.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR M. WATKINS,

Major and A. A. G. Commanding on Sabine.

To EDMUND P. TURNER, Captain and A. A. G.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SABINE PASS, Jan. 21, VIA LIBERTY, 22d—7 P. M.

To Capt. E. P. Turner, A. A. G.:

I engaged the enemy to-day, and captured *thirteen* guns, and about $1,000,000 worth of property, and 109 prisoners. O. M. WATKINS,

Major Commanding.

Gen. MAGRUDER, on the 4th ult., proclaimed the port of Galveston as opened to the commercial intercourse of the world, but Commodore BELL issued a counter proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas, to be under an actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Trip to Fort Macombe—The First Louisiana Native Guards—Origin of the Regiment—Gen. Butler's Order No. 63—Condition and Efficiency of the Native Guards—State of Things at Fort Macombe—Contrabands—School for the Children.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT MACOMBE, La., Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Taking advantage of the temporary lull in military affairs, I came here for the purpose of investigating a matter which is, at the present time, largely engaging the attention of the country—I mean the condition and efficiency of our colored regiments. I had heard so many officers and others ridiculing Gen. BUTLER'S Order No. 63, and sneering at the bare idea of a colored man being capable of becoming a good soldier, at the same time that I heard equally good judges maintaining the directly opposite opinion, that the temptation was irresistible to go and see for one's self.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure that I availed myself of the opportunity of accompanying Col. SPENCER H. STAFFORD and two companies of his regiment—the First Louisiana Native Guards—(colored)—from their encampment at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, to this fort. The history of this regiment, from its first inception up to the present time, is highly interesting, and the following particulars can be relied upon, as coming from the Colonel himself, than whom no one can be better informed on such a subject.

It was about the middle of August last that some freemen of color called upon Major-Gen. BUTLER, to tell him that there had existed an organization called the "Turco Native Guard," (colored,) which had been enrolled as a regiment of militia, belonging to the First Division of the Militia of Louisiana, and their officers commissioned to serve for the term of the war, by Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana. These parties tendered their services to the Government of the United States, and desired to be duly enrolled with their regiment in its defence. They left for Gen. BUTLER'S investigation, a military commission then actually held by one of them, and the General promised to take the matter into consideration. They, moreover, assured him that the free colored people of New-Orleans, and indeed of all Louisiana, were true to the Union, and believed that their rights could be secured to them only under the Government of the United States.

A few evenings afterward, Gen. BUTLER called the attention of Col. (then Lieut.-Col.) STAFFORD—one of his Aids—to this important subject; showed him the draft of an order which he had prepared, calling that regiment into service, and tendered him the command of it. The matter was held under advisement for a few days longer, when the famous Order No. 63 was issued.

Although this order must be fresh in the memory of most of your readers, I am tempted to reproduce it entire—if only for the sake of keeping stedfastly before the public the true origin of this movement. When fastidious Northern "sympathizers" howl against Gen. BUTLER for enrolling these men, let them remember that he was only flagelating the enemy with the *identical rod they had put in pickle for Uncle Sam.* Here is the Order which Gen. BUTLER issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.—Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the City of New-Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored,) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is to say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, [Seal of the State.]

By THOMAS OVERTON MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

Know ye, that ——— ——, having been duly and legally elected Captain of the Native Guards, (colored,) First Division of the Militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war.

I do hereby appoint and commission him Captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such, from the second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Captain; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of [L. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOS. O. MOORE.

By the Governor:

(Signed) P. D. GERVAY, Secretary of State.

[Indorsed.]

I, MAURICE GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that ———, named in the within commission, did, on the 2d day of May, in the year 1861, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

(Signed,) M. GRIVOT, Adjt. and Insp. Gen. La.

And whereas, such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24, 1862.

ORDER No. 426.—I. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State, for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

II. The Colonel commanding will report without delay to Maj.-Gen. LEWIS, commanding State Militia.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

(Signed,) M. GRIVOT, Adjutant-General.

And whereas, said military organization, by the same order, was directed to report to Maj.-Gen. LEWIS for service, but did not leave the City of New-Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the Commanding General, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders;" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrongs and outrage; to shield their property from being seized by bad men; and to defend the flag of their native country, as their fathers did under JACKSON at Chalmette, against PACKENHAM and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty;"

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well-known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guards" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee-street, New-Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately after the issue of this order, Col. STAFFORD, having accepted the command, commenced recruiting. By the direction of Gen. BUTLER, he sought a suitable place as a depot for the men, and finding the great TOURO Almshouse—provided for by the will of JUDAH TOURO—in an unfinished state, on account of the rebellion, he fitted it up and occupied it as a barracks for his men.

The work of recruiting commenced on the 30th of August. On the 27th of September, 1,800 men of color had been enrolled and ten companies, comprising 1,000 men, were on that day regularly mustered into service by Maj. G. R. GIDDINGS, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing officer, who had been sent on by the War Department to muster into the service such men as were raised by Gen. BUTLER in Louisiana.

On the 1st day of October, the first regiment, designated the "First Louisiana Volunteer Native Guards," (free colored,) marched from the barracks and took camp on the Louisiana Race-course, a short distance northeast of the city. Here they were subjected to drill and discipline. In the meantime, the second regimental organization was completed and mustered into service, comprising also 1,000 men.

On the 27th of October, Gen. WEITZEL having started the evening before to take Donaldsonville and seize the Lafourche District, this regiment of native guards, in conjunction with the Eighth Vermont, was ordered to proceed on the line of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, to disperse the rebels who were holding it, and open up communication with that district and Berwick's Bay.

The regiment immediately struck tents, and marching to Algiers, joined the Eighth Vermont, and proceeded up the road. The enthusiastic joy of the troops, on breaking camp, was manifested by loud and continuous cheers, and great alacrity of movement. Marching down Esplanade and Canal streets—two of the principal thoroughfares of the city—their line of march was marked by crowds of enthusiastic friends, who cheered them lustily as they moved on, gaily singing patriotic songs. They bivouacked that night at Jefferson, and the next night at Bouttee Station.

Proceeding onward, the next morning, they pushed for Bayou des Allemands, finding, on their way thither, fires upon the track, some culverts still burning, and other evidences of the precipitate flight of the rebels. Upon arriving at Bayou des Allemands, the rebel regiment which was located there had decamped, pitching some of their guns into the bayou, destroying their camp by fire, and leaving the railroad bridge still burning. They were just in time to save one building and the piling of the bridge. After a day's detention there, the regiment—leaving the Eighth Vermont to complete the bridge—pushed on a distance of twelve miles further, only to find a second camp of the rebels, located at Raceland, a heap of blackened ruins. From here they went on to the Lafourche Bayou, where they encamped, and throwing out their pickets, guarded the district for a distance of thirty miles.

On the 12th of December the regimental headquarters were moved to Bayou Bluff, within seven miles of Berwick's Bay, to hold open the line of communication, and protect bridges crossing several important bayous, forming the base line of Gen. WEITZEL'S expedition into the Teche district. Having performed that duty, and Gen. WEITZEL having returned to his encampment at Thibodeaux, after the affair of the rebel gunboat *Cotten*, the native guards returned to Algiers, and, on the 19th inst., reported at department headquarters for orders. On the evening of the 21st, pursuant to orders, eight companies embarked upon the *Laurel Hill* to join the garrisons at Forts Jackson and St. Philip—four companies to each fort—the remaining two companies (A and D) being those which I have just come with to this place.

Having given this outline of the formation of this regiment, it now remains for me to describe what I saw of the general character and bearing of that portion of it which came under my immediate notice.

It was at daybreak yesterday (Friday) morning, that I crossed by the ferry to Algiers with Col. STAFFORD, and found his two remaining companies—A and D—bivouacked in the Belleville Iron Works, with about 800 others. As the Colonel made his appearance, a loud cheer went up from the men, which resounded through the immense building, and there were such evidently signs of joy and animation at his presence among them, that it did not take me long to find out that the officer had the entire love of his command. There was no mistaking this spontaneous outburst and other symptoms that I noticed afterward—it was something that went far beyond the cold respect due to a superior.

When the hour came for leaving—7½ A. M.—the Colonel, being naturally anxious that I should see his men to the best advantage, asked me to notice the alacrity of their movements. The command to fall in was given, which was instantly obeyed, and then they were ordered to seize their stores and march to the station. Such a tumbling of boxes, barrels, tents, and every kind of material, I never saw before. In *four minutes* from the time the first order was given, these 200 men from all parts of the huge edifice had fallen into rank, been dispersed, had each seized his great burden, and was clean out of the building.

"You see my men can *work*, Sir, though people say they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't trouble our heads much about waiting for transportation. Put me down in a forest with those same fellows and I'll build you a city, for I have every useful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saluted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.

"I understood you, Colonel," said I, "that all your line officers were colored men; there goes one, at any rate, who is white." The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile: "And do you really think him white? Well, you may, Sir, but that man is a 'negro,' and who carries the so-called curse of African blood in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Capt. E. DAVIS, of Company A, was a fine looking young man, (not unlike Gen. MCCLELLAN in mold of features,) with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft silky hair, and a splendid moustache of a sandy color nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in niggerology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins; still, there it was upon the record against him.

At 9¾ A. M. we left the Pontchartrain Station by railway, and the scene here was really affecting. Women were there, of all colors, taking leave of their husbands and brothers—and some of the feebler sex with an amount of fairness and refined physical beauty that many a white woman might covet. The same emotion at parting, the same hugging, and weeping, and kissing of little ones was observable that would have been met among the same number of Anglo-Saxon warriors parting with their loved ones; at least I thought so.

A short run by railway brought us to Milneburgh, or Lakeport, (as it is generally shown on the map,) situated on the southern coast of Lake Pontchartrain. Here we took a steamer—the *J. D. Brown*—(a craft once belonging to the rebels,) and went on to Fort Macombe, or Fort Wood, as it is sometimes called.

During this voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I not only had the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conclusion as to their mental calibre, manners, &c. Truth and honesty compel me to state that, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obedient and soldierly set of men I never saw; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education and refinement.

All of them conversed fluently in two languages—French and English—were well posted up in history and general literature, and during the long range of subjects—civil, literary, political or moral—which I brought expressly on the *tapis*, I found on one or two occasions, that I was conversing with men of no ordinary knowledge and mental capacity. Their Colonel indeed told me that he has often banteringly challenged his sceptical white brother officers to select the thirty line officers of *any* white regiment in the United States service, and if the twenty-six colored line officers of his regiment could not favorably compare with them, in point of general intelligence, education, military efficiency, cleanliness of dress and person, and gentlemanly deportment, he was willing to resign his commission. The boast may seem extraordinary to many; but if those of his line officers whom I have not seen, can at all compare with those whom I have, the assertion is by no means an idle one.

It appears that over nine-tenths of this regiment are absolutely freemen. They embraced men of all trades and conditions of life; many of them having left homes not only of comfort but luxury, and representing even wealth; for it is well known that at least one-sixth of the whole property of the parish of Orleans is owned by free men of color. In spite of this, the prejudice under which this regiment has to labor is something quite formidable. They have now been five months in actual service, receiving no pay whatever, only a portion of some of their families being grudgingly and scantily supplied with rations. This seems unfair. They are either soldiers of the United States or they are not. If so, they are entitled to the treatment of soldiers; if not, they should be dismissed the service.

Into the policy or impolicy of such an organization it is neither my province or my purpose to enter, but, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, I am bound to tell you that this latent and available power is no myth to be sneered away by the sceptical or argued away by the interested. An army of 250,000 of just such stalwart and determined men stand ready, at a moment's notice, to enter upon honorable warfare against any foe—foreign or domestic—who may aim at the destruction of the United States. For what they have done, they point to the deeds of their fathers under JACKSON at Chalmette; for what they can now do their only answer is: "If you doubt us, why not give us the chances of proof which we have so long and vainly been imploring?"

FORT MACOMBE.

This is a casemated, bastion fort, mounting a great number of heavy guns in barbette, and an equal number in front and flank defence casemates. The most surrounding it is an unusually wide and deep one. The fort is exquisitely situated on the western bank of a short but very deep bayou or "Pass," called the Chef Menteur, (Lying Chief), connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Lake Borgne; the other connection between the two lakes being by a bayou a little further north, where Fort Pike is located.

Nothing could exceed the calm and placid beauty of Fort Macombe, as we approached it by water yesterday. The unrippled surface of the broad lake and sleepy bayou, reflecting every object as distinctly as shining mirrors, broken only here and there by some white sea-gull plunging after its food, or by enormous flocks of wild ducks settling upon and blackening the surface for acres at a time. The most profound silence reigned everywhere; and, but for the civilized puffing and snorting of our steamboat, one could almost have fancied that we were the first pioneers stealing our way among that strange admixture of land and water.

On arriving at the fort, I was no less pleased. Everything here is in the most admirable order, the shell walks as clean and white as new table cloths—the grass of the smooth glacis green and velvety as the best kept lawn—the guns, quarters, soldiers, all as spruce and polished as if they had been rubbed up for our especial edification.

We found Lieut.-Col. FRANZ S. HESSELTINE, of the Thirteenth Maine, quartered here, with a portion of his regiment. I am indebted to him and the other officers of his command for much hospitality during my stay. He has just conducted me over the fort, of which, of course, I am not permitted to say anything, beyond the fact that any enemy attempting an approach to New-Orleans in this direction would be likely to meet a warm reception. On the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip down the river, and the consequent surrender of New-Orleans, the rebels had, of course, to vacate this fortress; but before doing so, they threw into the moat all the shot, shell and ordnance stores they could lay their hands on—all of which has been since recovered. They also burned the hospital and another building.

Fortunately, the place has been found so healthy as to have hitherto stood little in need of any extensive hospital accommodations. At this time there are only six cases of sickness, none of them confined to bed, and all of them cases of disease contracted at Ship Island.

Gen. SHERMAN was here day before yesterday, (Thursday,) on which occasion the men were reviewed, drilled at the guns, and proved their efficiency at target practice. It must have been an interesting event, and the General is said to have expressed himself as highly delighted and satisfied with all he saw.

Among the many interesting features at Fort Macombe, I must not forget to mention one which struck me unusually. I mean the condition in which I found the contrabands assembled there for refuge. There are one hundred and eleven in all; fifty-one men, and the remainder women and children. Determined to make these people useful members of society, and not mere idle squatters and vagabonds, the Colonel finds employment for them all—the men in cutting wood, the women in domestic duties, and the children at school. Each man cuts his cord of wood per day, and is paid $10 per month, with rations. The Colonel has had good quarters erected for them, which he took me over to see. He says he finds them an industrious, faithful, honest and orderly as the same number of white people could possibly be—and certainly at night, after taps, not a solitary sound could I hear to break the deep stillness in which the whole fort was sleeping.

I was much amused and interested in accompanying the Colonel to see his school-room, upon which he seems to pride himself intensely. In a large and airy loft I found some twenty or thirty little sable things, of both sexes, ranging from 4 to 12 or 14 years of age, under the tuition of a white soldier, and poring intently over their books. One little girl, as black as coal, and about six years old, who had only been studying three weeks, was called up to read and spell to me. I can only say that I have seen white parents put their children of that age for performing the same task not half so well as that poor little outcast did to me. Another girl, younger than the last, but no fairer, was pointed out as having a great turn for figures. I told her to count, and the young urchin, opening her large eyes at me, began at *one*, and ran on to *one hundred*, without a single pause or stumble. As I left the scene with the good Colonel, I found he had given me abundant food for reflection.

NEMO.

THE REBELS BADLY OFF.

From the Delta, Jan. 28.

We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out *that peace will be made within ninety days.* The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people, too, even in Mississippi openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce. The demoralization among the Louisiana and Arkansas troops at Port Hudson is represented to be extreme, and thousands would desert if an opportunity offered. The conscription is found to be a very slow and also a very dangerous business. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts. At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding-places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of 16 and 60. What a relief will the coming of the Union troops be to these! Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable, except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders. It is said that if the supply of salt was cut off for three months, it would crush the rebellion. Salt might save the Union.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of a Large Fleet from Hatteras Inlet Southward.

EFFECTS OF THE SEVERE STORM.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The steamboat *New-York* left here last evening for Annapolis to convey the released Union prisoners, 753 in number, from Richmond.

Some of the schooners which have been aground in this vicinity, have been got off by steam-tugs. There are now two schooners ashore back of the fortress, and three on the bar between Sewell's Point and the Rip Raps.

A propellor arrived at Norfolk, from Newbern, this morning, *via* the canal and inland route. They report two Government schooners ashore on Hatteras shoals—one loaded with cattle and one with coal—and that a fleet of one hundred and twenty vessels had sailed and all bound South.

BAKER'S wrecking fleet has been blockaded for some three weeks at Norfolk. It consists of the schooner *Relief*, Capt. ROCKWELL; schooner *Planet Mars*, and the steamer *Pilot*, Capt. BAKER.

To-day Gen. JOHN A. DIX, has very judiciously given them a permit to pass down the Hampton Roads for the relief of the Government vessels and others in distance near Old Point, and also to pass on to the Coast of North Carolina for the same purpose, and to report to Gen. J. G. FOSTER to relieve vessels in distress there, and to follow our fleet South from that place for the same purpose, Gen. FOSTER having requested BAKER'S wrecking fleet to do so.

The wind is easterly and the storm increasing.

The two schooners ashore on Old Point are the *Minerva*, of Fall River, Mass., and the *J. P. Nickerson*, of Wellfleet, Mass. The former is bilged, and the latter in good order, and can be got off by the wreckers.

A bark is at anchor one mile from Old Point, with her foretop mast and maintop gallant-mast carried away.

Another Rebel Raid Contemplated in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 6.

Rumors not traceable to any authentic source prevail that MORGAN'S force in Kentucky, contemplate a raid on Lexington, and the bankers and business men there have gathered their money and valuables preparatory to an escape.

It has also been reported that Shelbyville Tenn., has been captured by the Federal troops.

The War in Tennessee—Death of the Notorious McNairy.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

J. D. BINGHAM, Quartermaster of this Department, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in General MCPHERSON'S command, Army of the Mississippi.

It is reported that Col. FRANK MCNAIRY, of "bloodhound" notoriety, was killed in the attack on Fort Donelson.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Feb. 6.

All parties have been in caucus again to-night. An attempt was made to unite the Chaucoals and Claybanks on the Senatorial question, but nothing was accomplished. Both parties stand firm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Government Finance Measures.

Proposal to Tax Speculators in Gold.

Probable Reduction of the Duty on Foreign Paper.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

THE FINANCES.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had informally under consideration to-day the Senate's amendments to the Finance bill. The Committee accept them all except the reduction of legal tenders. They will insist upon three hundred millions, but allow the Secretary to judge of the necessity of their issue.

The Senate Finance Committee and Secretary CHASE are in entire accord, now, relative to the Finance bill. The views of the House Committee of Ways and Means are also daily approaching nearer and nearer to those of the Senate.

TAX ON GOLD SPECULATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably agree in recommending a tax of at least one-eighth per cent. on all speculative transactions in gold.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES RECOVERED.

Detective Officer CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, of the Washington Metropolitan Police, and long connected with the New-York Police, has succeeded in recovering the whole amount of Government Certificates stolen some weeks ago from the office of the United States Treasurer, and this morning returned them to Gen. SPINNER. The Certificates were each for $5,000, and the whole amount was $2,500,000. Officer HOGAN is hopeful in regard to the detection of the thieves.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have under consideration the subject of repealing or reducing the duty on paper, and will probably report by bill in a few days. Whatever doubts may have been in their minds before on this subject, Secretary CHASE'S letter is believed to have removed.

Senator ARNOLD to-day offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on printing paper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE AFFAIR AT CHARLESTON.

It is understood here that our blockading fleet was driven from Charleston by the storm, and not by a "superior force." The *Mercedita* had hauled in and anchored close to the shore, for shelter from the weather, where the rebel rams attacked her. If this is true, it thoroughly disposes of all doubts as to the reliability of the blockade.

THE PRIZE CASES.

The Supreme Court hear arguments in the prize cases on Tuesday next.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the bill for a Coastwise Cable from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans. The Committee look upon it unfavorably, and will probably report adversely.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLAMER has reported back the bill to amend the laws of the Post-office Department without change, and intends to move its consideration at the earliest practicable moment. The bill was prepared by Postmaster General BLAIR.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE JAPANESE.

Secretary SEWARD, to-day, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence and documents relating to money paid for the construction of war vessels for the Japanese Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

In the House to-day, Mr. OLIN, of New-York, made an able speech in favor of widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is regarded by all as the best argument yet produced in favor of the measure. The tactics resorted to by the opponents of the bill defeated its passage to-day, but its friends are confident of carrying it to-morrow.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted expelling Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and appointing in his stead Prof. AGASSIZ. BADGER is now engaged in the rebellion.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed a number of unimportant Indian treaties.

No decision has been reached in regard to the military nominations before that body.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, has just received the following telegram in regard to the contest in that State for the election of United States Senator for the short term:

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

GLOVER and SANDKENRIDGE withdrawn. BRODHEAD, 58; BROWN, 45; PHELPS, 46.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived here to-day, and has rooms at the National. Gen. WARD, U. S. A., is at the same place.

NO PASSPORTS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister here has received a royal decree from Madrid, announcing that passports from foreigners will not be required hereafter in traveling through the Spanish dominions.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the Capitol to-day, and was present in the gallery of the House during the debate on the Canal bill.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here to-day, to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. His evidence will be given to-morrow.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 27.—I. The following officers having been detected in forwarding to the North stolen property belonging to the United States, are, by direction of the President, dishonorably dismissed the service:

Col. L. P. CESNOLA, Fourth New-York cavalry.

Surgeon T. M. HILL, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

II. By direction of the President, Capt. J. P. FOLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service for having been taken prisoner and paroled while straggling on the march; an offence which it was his duty, as an officer, to correct in others, instead of committing himself. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

SHIPS-OF-WAR FOR THE JAPANESE.

The Senate, some time ago, called upon the President by resolution to inform them whether any commissioner, representative or agent of our Government has been engaged by the Japanese to construct for them ships-of-war. The response to this inquiry shows that our Minister, Mr. PRUYN, was requested by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have built in the United States for that Government two steam sloops-of-war, twenty-four heavy guns each, and one steam-gunboat, also with heavy guns. Mr. PRUYN says he was induced to take the order, hoping and expecting on its arrival home that the rebellion would be crushed, and that it would supply work to our mechanics. The Japanese, in addition, requested him to procure for them a rifling-machine and field-battery of six guns. He accordingly fixed upon THURLOW WEED to designate an agent without reward, and he selected CHAS. B. LANSING, of Albany, as his associate. Of the $868,000 required for these objects, $200,000 were promptly paid. Mr. PRUYN says he has been highly flattered by the proofs of confidence given him by that Government.

Mr. SEWARD, under date of Jan. 17, writing to Mr. WEED, said it was advisable, before proceeding to carry out the views of the Japanese, to consult the War and Navy Departments. In the course of the correspondence, Secretary WELLES remarks: It were better if the Japanese had appointed their own agents, his impression being adverse to having our Government or its representatives involved in these transactions. Otherwise he has no objections to the proposed measure, so far as the Navy Department is concerned.

Secretary STANTON replies to Mr. SEWARD'S inquiry: "It does not rest with the War Department to grant or withhold any permission to have any war vessels built in this country for the Japanese. As to cannon for them, it is found impossible to have them cast as rapidly as the wants of our service demand, and hence military necessity forbids the execution of that part of the order."

Mr. SEWARD, Jan. 29, writes to Mr. PRUYN: "No necessities of our service will forbid a compliance with the orders of the Japanese Government so far as the construction of vessels is concerned, but the armament cannot at present be furnished, and our Minister is instructed to say to that Government that his services in the premises are entirely of an unofficial character.

THE LOST CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The steps taken by the Secretary of the Treasury for the recovery of the certificates of indebtedness recently stolen from the office of the Treasury of the United States have been successful. All the certificates have been recovered, and are now in possession of the Government. They were in sums of $5,000 each, and amounted in all to $2,500,000, but being unfinished, and the Department having notified the public of the loss, the thief probably found it useless to offer them in the market.

NAVAL.

Commander T. M. BRASHER has been ordered to report at the Navy-yard at Pensacola.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

EXCITING TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH WARD

A Deserter Shot by a U. S. Officer, and Almost Instantly Killed.

ARREST OF THE OFFICER.

A very exciting shooting affray occurred in the neighborhood of No. 101 Mercer-street, at 10½ o'clock last night, which resulted in the almost instant death of a soldier named JOSEPH DONNELLY, *alias* JOSEPH REID.

The facts and circumstances of the affair, as we learn them through the courtesy of Capt. MOUNT, of the Eighth Precinct, are as follows:

Detective MICHAEL BRADY, a United States officer, appointed by and acting under the directions of Provost-Marshal DRAPER, of this City, while in the proper discharge of his duties, in arresting deserters, went into the public house above-named and there found DONNELLY, the deceased. The official, it seems, was already aware of the fact that DONNELLY had deserted three times, and had twice been arrested and taken to Governor's Island each time for the same offence. Knowing that he was a notorious deserter, and a man who had made it a practice for some months past to enlist in different regiments, securing the bounty and advance pay, and then deserting at the first favorable opportunity, the officer, upon seeing him in the room, went boldly up to him; put his hand upon his shoulder, and said: "You are my prisoner, Sir;" whereupon DONNELLY asked an explanation. Officer BRADY replied that he was Deputy Provost-Marshal, and fully authorized to arrest all deserters. After this some words ensued between them, and DONNELLY seeing that BRADY was getting the best of him, and seeing no way of escaping by the front door, suddenly rushed into the yard in the rear, closely followed by the officer. The latter says that as soon as the two had landed in the yard, DONNELLY made a deadly pass at him, which was so sudden and forcible that he, the officer was knocked down by the blow; and that deceased then sprung for the fence, which separates the rear yard of No. 101 from that of No. 99. The official sprang to his feet as soon as he could, drew his revolver, and just as DONNELLY was on the top of the high board fence he fired at him. He fell on the other side, but from other persons we learn that he soon got up, and managed to get to the rear door of No. 99, where he asked for a glass of water. Before it could be brought to him, however, he fell, and instantly expired.

Officer MCCORMICK, of the Eighth Precinct, immediately arrested the United States officer, and took him to the Station-house, where he is detained to await the inquest, which will be held by Coroner WILDEY at 10 o'clock this morning.

The pistol ball entered the back of the deceased under the left shoulder blade, and it is thought pierced the heart. Deceased was about 28 years of age, and was well known in the Eighth Ward.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Rev. P. MASSEO BARTLETT, Chaplain of the First Regiment of New-York Mounted Rifles, Suffolk, Va., Col. C. C. DODGE, arrived in this City last evening, with several thousand dollars, to be distributed to the families of the soldiers of the above regiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. By MARTYN PAINE, A. M., M. D., LL. D. Seventh edition. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1862.

A medical work which holds its ground with the profession for sixteen years, which in that time runs through seven editions, which has been used as a text-book by half a dozen generations of medical students—a work which embraces in its comprehensive grasp the three prime domains of a physician's study: physiology, pathology and therapeutics, or the laws of life, the laws of disease, and the laws of cure—a work which is the accumulated experience of fifty years' professional and professorial life—must have some extraordinary merit that it thus endures the test of time, withstands the assaults of criticism, and maintains its popularity with the most progressive of professions. A book upon geometry or any of what are termed the fixed sciences, is true forever; a play of SHAKESPEARE never grows old, and his delineations of character will be as apt for the last generation of men as they would have been for the first, had the plays then existed; the epics of the Homeridæ and the philosophies of new and old schools have an abiding value, as food to the imaginative and speculative intellect; even old sermons, if they are good ones, have an eternal freshness, and, if orthodox, might be preached to a hundred generations of men and carry them all to Paradise. But with doctor's books it is different. For the reason that there are very few articles in the creed or philosophy of doctors that endure through a single generation, much less through successive centuries. The popular physiology of the ancients and of the mediæval ages, when dissections were forbidden, is now ridiculous; pathology, up to the days of JOHN HUNTER, had no scientific existence at all; while our present therapeutics and chemistry are both products of the most modern research. And we need not go back centuries or generations to find the most fundamental changes in every department of practical and scientific medicine, and their collateral branches. The pathology of 1863 is not that of 1853; nay, in many important points, it is not that of 1860. What in physiology has not been elucidated within the last twenty years, or since the practice of vivisection, the use of the modern microscope, and the discovery of anæsthesia? As to therapeutics and the use of drugs, every decade produces such radical changes that a Dispensatory a few years old, or a doctor who does not perpetually increase his knowledge from current medical literature, is worthless.

Yet, notwithstanding these things, Prof. PAINE'S *Institutes* are based on such broad and permanent principles of Nature, and the author, in successive editions has kept the work so well up with the latest discoveries in every branch, that it serves still as a standard text-book in the best schools, and is regarded as a necessity in every intelligent practitioner's library. We do not think a medical book could obtain for itself a higher compliment than the profession thus render to this one, and we do not think any author could achieve a more honorable position than has thus been won by the venerable Professor.

The *Institutes of Medicine* we do not pretend to commend to the profession. It is already thoroughly appreciated there. But there are now such a large number of non-professional students and investigators in this field of research, that we wish to call their attention to this new edition of a standard professional book.

The new edition contains nearly twelve hundred pages. Four hundred of these are devoted to Physiology, about one-fourth as many to Pathology, and 240 to Therapeutics. There is an appendix of 150 pages, devoted to an elucidation of theories and subjects previously treated of, and to enforcing and expounding at greater length some of the principles in the body of the work. There are two admirable indexes, concisely and philosophically arranged, and which furnish an admirable key to every section and subject in the book. In his physiological doctrines, though Professor PAINE is thoroughly familiar with all the novel theories and many-hued systems of the day; and though he eagerly accepts whatever true science offers, and reverently receives whatever Nature, as her secrets are unfolded, teaches, yet he does not hastily and rashly embrace every scientific, or rather unscientific, will-o'-wisp that he meets on his journey to the serene heights of knowledge. "Solidism and Vitalism," the book opens, "will form the basis of these Institutes;" and to the elucidation of these time-tried doctrines, and to their defence against Chemical Philosophy and kindred neologisms, he brings the results of long and severe investigation and eminent knowlege, and, it must be confessed, not a little sturdy dogmatism. He does not scruple to enter the lists and try his lance against the glittering armor of LIEBIG and HUMBOLDT; and, though this is not the place to pass an opinion upon the doctrines in dispute, yet it is apparent to every one that the blows are well aimed, and the weapon impelled by a stout arm, guided by a clear eye, with a vigorous brain behind it. These great doctrines really form the basis of the book in all its departments; and the parts are so cohesive, yet so dependent, that, as he says, if a single doctrine be invalidated, the whole superstructure falls to pieces. Yet though the fundamental doctrine of the work is old enough, the *Institutes* is not a second hand-book or a compilation, but is original both in its facts and philosophy. A very entertaining chapter in this edition is that on "The Rights of Authors," in which Prof. PAINE dissects the claims of those who pretend to have antedated him in the discovery of some valuable principles and in the statement of some important theories. The author clearly shows his priority in research, discovery, and promulgation of the doctrines in question; and he appends a very remarkable list of thirty-nine articles of scientific and medical faith, of all of which he claims to be the "unquestionable author."

We have said enough to indicate the recognized value and the general scope of the "Institutes." But there are a couple of passages introduced into the Appendix which may be given here, one of them referring personally to the author, but both of them illustrating curiously one of his therapeutical theories, regarding which the young fellows at the medical schools utter much unauthorized laughter:

BLEEDING.

"I shall state briefly the practice which was pursued in a case of simple pneumonia with which I was seized in March, 1847, as supplying evidences, at least, of my profound convictions upon all the questions before us. The first remedy adopted was the *loss of blood to the extent of about two pounds*. This was followed by five grains of Blue Pill, and in a few hours afterward by about two drachms of Castor Oil. Some ten hours after the bloodletting, the symptoms having recurred, *I was again bled* to the extent of about 24 ounces. I now took at intervals of about four hours, half a grain of Ipecacuanha and two grains of compound powder, the latter to allay the cough. Alterative doses of Tartarized Antimony were also employed at intervals of two or three hours, but not to the extent of producing nausea. About twelve hours after the last bloodletting, the symptoms having again returned, though in a diminished degree, *twelve large leeches were applied to my chest, and the bleeding maintained for several hours*. This was toward the decline of the day. The alteratives were continued, and a Blue Pill of about five grains was taken. On the following morning, the symptoms having again increased, I desired my medical friend, Dr. J. C. BLISS, to *bleed me again*. It was his opinion, however, that I might recover with the aid of the other means alone. I replied that I did not fancy the risk when I had so sure and safe a remedy in the *further loss of blood*, and expressed a wish that he would 'carry out upon myself the practice which I had inculcated in my medical writings, and which I had taught my Medical Class.' I was accordingly *bled to the extent of about 20 ounces, when the symptoms vanished entirely and permanently*."

"I'd bleed 'im again," say the irreverent Esculapian sucklings.

This remarkable instance of venesection—remarkable for modern times—is followed by the details of another instance in the case of one of Dr. PAINE'S students, JOHNSON by name, who fell ill with throat disease, and a fatal issue was apprehended; but as Dr. PAINE was the great champion of bloodletting, and "as there was at that time a loud clamor in the medical profession against bloodletting," he determined to fall back upon the grand remedy. He sat the patient half erect in his bed, and took from his veins *forty ounces of blood*, when syncope began to approach. "On the same day *I bled him again* to approaching syncope, and abstracted thirty-two ounces more of blood." Next day, finding him no better, *twelve large leeches* were applied; they executed their office well, and *the bleeding was kept up four hours*, after which the patient was worse. Next morning early the doctor visited the man, intending to bleed him again, but found him apparently dying; his mind was abolished and his thread-like pulse ran with countless rapidity. The doctor concluded that the only remaining chance was from *a further abstraction of blood*. He wavered however, and left the house—but only to fix his mind and return again, when he stated to an assistant that it was to give JOHNSON his last chance, "and that if he died in my hands it was a sad responsibility, to which all should be willing to submit, irrespective of any consequences to themselves or to practical medicine." The patient was raised up, and about 20 *ounces of blood were abstracted*—the relief from which treatment was so great that he grew well steadily and rapidly.

It is unnecessary to say that the mechanical getting up of the *Institutes* is stout, handy, clean and clear, just the thing to please the eye and to endure the handling which the work will always get from every intelligent student of medical science.

NEW NOVELS.

—We would like to know Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Any woman capable of writing books brimming with emotion, and mystery, and murder, and all that, faster than any two men can read them, must be a woman worth knowing. If she records the titles and dates of her books as matrons in the ordinary walks of life do the births and names of their children, her family Bible must consist chiefly of a family record, and from it even the names of the prophets must necessarily be excluded. Phenomenically prolific as Mrs. WOOD is, she is correspondingly popular. To be popular is to be rich. Her pen, like the fingers of Midas, transmutes everything it touches into gold. Even our wizard Secretary of the Treasury cannot work half the wonders with paper that she does. Each slip of her manuscript has a money value which passeth that of greenbacks.

Yet Mrs. WOOD is not at all a woman of genius. And perhaps in this simple fact lies the secret of her success.

She is industrious. She has a marvelous talent for plots and conspiracies that entitles her to rank with CASSIUS and CATILINE. She contrives the most remarkable mysteries that were ever invented for the puzzlement of readers. Generally, her story opens with a murder. Three or four prominent and disreputable characters are open to suspicion. The amount of mental thimble-rigging that ensues is astonishing. Now, she says, the MURDERER is before you. He is one of these THREE. Which is the MAN! Then the juggling begins, and amid all the rapid shiftings of evidence and prestidigitation, it becomes absolutely impossible to tell where or who the little joker is. Ten chances to one it turns out to be none of the three suspected ones, but some mild-mannered, weak-eyed clergyman, who would scarcely be open to the suspicion of any worse crime than stealing a good sermon or preaching a bad one.

Verner's Pride is the title of Mrs. WOOD'S last work. It is also her longest. The interest turns upon the fate of a girl "found drowned." The chances are even whether murder has been done her by herself or by another. The medical examination at the coroner's inquest reveals a reason why she should of her own free will, choose death in preference to life, and it at the same time furnishes sufficient cause for a man contemplating marriage to another to wish her out of the way.

The property which gives the book its name, "Verner's Pride" is a legacy destined to be the reward of virtue. The rightful and best beloved heir falls under the ban of his uncle's suspicion. The estate cannot be left to a sinner. The will made in his favor is revoked, and the property left to another. Subsequently this second disposition of the property is set aside by a codicil, and it is left as orignally intended. But the codicil is lost, and then a wild confusion ensues. The estate is bandied about by a rapid succession of events from one hand to another, as though it were a feather instead of a farm. One of the heirs, supposed to be dead, suddenly reappears on the scene, and is mistaken for the ghost of some other dead man come back to revisit glimpses of the moon. About this time, as almanacs say, look out for sudden storms. Anon the atmosphere clears. Finally a chest of drawers is split to pieces by a thunderbolt, the explosion of pearl powder, or some other equally pointed finger of Providence, the lost codicil is found, and virtue comes by its own.

As a novel *Verner's Pride* is not equal to the same author's *East Lynne*. The movement of the plot is too artificial and strained, and it is spread over too much ground. It sets forth the unfortunate fact, however, borne out by every day experience, that a sensible, talented man is tolerably certain to take a vain fool of a woman to wife, and the great moral truth, that lost codicils, keeping virtuous young men out of nice properties by lurking in secret places, are sure to be blown up and brought to light by the timely intervention of gas, gaiters, gunpowder, or some other moral agency.

Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles is another novel by the same author. Here Mrs. WOOD is more quiet and subdued. She becomes emulous of Miss MULOCH'S peculiar walk. Mrs. Halliburton, with her troubles, and *John Halifax, Gent*, have very many points in common. Mrs. WOOD'S "William" is Miss MULOCH'S "John." Both are good, virtuous boys, apprenticed to excellent masters, and both masters are Quakers. Both masters have only sons, each son a poor, lame creature, irritable, and slightly irrational from birth. "William," as well as "John," betters his condition in life by marrying much above what would be popularly termed "his condition." Of course there are as many points of difference between the two books as there are between Mrs. WOOD and Miss MULOCH, personally and intellectually. Thus, "William's" master is a glove-maker, while the master of "John," surnamed Halifax, was a tanner. But, on the other hand, there are as many points of similarity as must needs exist when Mrs. WOOD, tired of doing the exaggerated sensational, and the intensely dramatic, determines for once to do something in the broad-brim and "good moral tendency" business. *John Halifax* is excellent in its way, and so are the tribulations of Mrs. Halliburton, but the latter are evidently an afterbirth of the first. *John Halifax*—hence Mrs. Halliburton, Mrs. WOOD'S forte, is not in the quiet domestic line, and she should not attempt it.

—The *Romance of the Mummy* is retranslated from the French of THEOPHILE GAUTIER, by Mrs. ANNE WOOD, and published by T. BRADBURN, of this City. We say retranslated, since, if memory serves us rightly, the work was first translated some years ago. The story has a deal to do with Moses in the bullrushes and Pharaoh's daughter. It goes back some centuries beyond the date of the Pyramids, and the time of the Ptolemies. To say that it reproduces the life of that antique Egyptian period, would be to assume a familiarity with that remote time which no one actually possesses, and which only vague conjecture, assisted by the light of scientific research, can even pretend to explore. But the story preserves throughout its plot, and progress, a remarkable air of veri-similitude, showing that the author has not drawn his portrait without first carefully consulting all the sketches and shadowy outlines that have floated down to us from the pages of history and the lips of tradition. The *Romance of the Mummy* is better worth the reading than nine-tenths of the romances which pretend to deal with the throbbing blood and palpitating flesh of the present day.

—The *Titan* of JEAN PAUL RICHTER was published by TICKNOR & FIELDS some time since. But so long a time has elapsed since its reception by us, setting aside the fact of its original antediluvian date, that in no sense can it be ranked as a new novel. The fair *Feuilletoniste* of one of the leading weeklies avows that, in her attempts to grapple with this *Titan*, she was sadly discomfited and vanquished. Venus is conquered in the field which Jupiter dared and subdued. It will perhaps be sufficient to say for the present that *Titan* is one of those pleasant simple stories, wherein the sprightly German mind manifests its most charming attributes—a book whose leaves should be chewed alternately with the lotus leaves of the flowery Nile. To speak seriously, if *Titan* finds favor with the public, we shall look to see the names of COLLINS, COBB, *et id genus omne*, blotted forever from the rolls of modern literature.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for a National Currency.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of reliable camp hospitals and ambulance corps.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate the report and maps of Capt. JOHN MULLAN, who was engaged in the construction of a military road from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton.

Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States.

A long debate ensued upon a private bill, in which Messrs. HARLAN, WADE, FESSENDEN, and others, participated.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to postpone all prior orders, and take up the Bankrupt bill. Lost—Yeas, 14; Nays, 24.

The discussion of the bill for the relief of the heirs of STEPHEN JOHNSON was continued, and the bill finally passed—Yeas, 24; Nays, 16.

The Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill made a report, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) the Senate took up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating her negroes, but it was shortly afterward laid aside.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to incorporate the Washington Theatre Company.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution expelling GEO. E. BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof. AGASSIZ in his place. Passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, authorising the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mail in steamships from San Francisco to the several ports in Oregon, at a sum not exceeding $24,000 per annum.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

The House next resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said this measure had long been a subject of discussion and reflection, and its provisions in a great degree were well understood by the members. Nevertheless, he would now notice the persistent efforts made by its enemies to prejudice the bill. A report had been authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and he claimed the responsibility of saying, that in every material fact it was a tissue of misrepresentation and misstatements.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order. The language was indecorous and insulting to the Committee of this House.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that there was nothing personal in the remark.

Mr. OLIN withdrew the remark. Nevertheless he believed that misstatements had been made in the report. That there was an utter misrepresentation of facts, was without question. The author of the report knew certain facts, and, knowing them, he must also have been aware that it was an utter misrepresentation to say that the canals could not be enlarged. He controverted the positions taken in the report, insisting that there was a military necessity for the proposed enlargement of the canals, apart from the facilities necessary to commerce.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said if he had before had any doubt of the propriety of the passage of this measure, it had been deepened and confirmed after Mr. OLIN'S speech. Such stupendous internal improvements were opposed to the principles of his party. It seemed that every measure, intended to spend money and bestow patronage, met the approbation of the Republican side of the House. In the present condition of the finances, he was satisfied with the channels and canals which Almighty God had given the West. The gentlemen could no more turn commerce from its natural channels to the Mississippi and the Gulf, than they could cause the waters of that river to run upward. Digging ditches was not the way to unite the West with New-England, as had been urged by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.) briefly explained the importance of the proposed improvement. With one mouth for commerce at New-Orleans, the destinies of the Republic were one and perpetual; and this was a strong consideration in favor of the bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.) answered an objection of Mr. VOORHEES, as to the unnavigable condition from the mouth of the Illinois to St. Louis. He was assured by responsible and intelligent authority that with a few slight exceptions there had been a depth of six feet of water and generally more.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) saying that he would vote for the bill, remarked that New-England would not ask the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VOORHEES) on what terms she would remain in the Union. He defied the gentleman to prescribe terms for that purpose. We had a common heritage in the Union. The bones of New-England's sons were sleeping with those of Indiana's and could not be separated until all were called to account. New-England could not be frightened by the utterances of the gentleman, nor would she come to him for her faith.

Mr. VOORHEES said he was associated with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the Committee of Elections, and usually found him more amiable than he was this afternoon. He (VOORHEES) believed that to-morrow the gentleman would be ashamed of his conduct, as well as his friends.

Mr. DAWES was not aware that he had said anything offensive.

Mr. VOORHEES left it for the House to say whether the gentleman had afforded a good or bad specimen of New England manners.

Mr. DAWES remarked that it was sufficient for him to say that the Scriptures indicated how one should be answered according to his folly. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES thought no one was so competent to do that as the gentleman himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. There must be evenhanded justice, if we expected the integrity of the Union to continue. It was not, as had been contended, by works of improvement of this character that the country could be saved. He had reached the conclusions of the report of the Naval Committee, that this work was not intended for military purposes.

Without concluding on the question, the House adjourned.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

SIXTIETH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Davis Tillson, Maine Artillery, recalled by Gen. McDowell—I was with Gen. McDowell on the occasion of his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column to the head of his own column near Bethlehem Church, on the 29th of August last.

Q.—What did Gen. McDowell proceed to do immediately on his return to the head of his own troops?

A.—To turn the head of his column to the right along the Sudley Springs road.

Q.—After putting the troops in motion, what position did Gen. McDowell take up; and what did he then do personally?

A.—He went to the north of the road to Manassas, and took a position near the railroad, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the Manassas road, and from fifty to one hundred yards west of the Sudley Springs road. He dismounted and remained apparently watching the troops as they passed along the road.

Q.—Did you at any time on that day, after Gen. McDowell returned from the head of Gen. Porter's column, see Gen. King with Gen. McDowell?

A—I did not.

Q.—After the departure of Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter, did you see Col. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General, or any other Staff officer of Gen. Porter, in conversation with Gen. McDowell.

A.—No, Sir, I did not. I did not hear any communication from Gen. McDowell to any officer whatever to be delivered to Gen. Porter, to the effect that he had better remain where he was. I was with Gen. McDowell until a short time before he left the position I have already described, near the railroad. I am not sure that I should have known anything about such a communication if it had been delivered. I think, however, I should know something about it.

Capt. Haven, called by Gen. McDowell—Q. Were you with Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August last, on the occasion of his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column to the head of his own column to near Bethlehem Church.

A.—I was.

Q.—Did you at any time on the 29th, after leaving the head of Gen. Porter's column, see Gen. King in company with Gen. McDowell.

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you on that day hear of Gen. King being in company with Gen. McDowell, after his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column.

A.—I did not; nor see anything of Gen. King until the 30th.

Questions by the Court—Where were you after the return of Gen. McDowell from the head of Gen. Porter's column to his own corps at Sudley Springs, in reference to Gen. McDowell?

A.—I was with Gen. McDowell. I do not know of any message having been sent by Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, or of any message having been received purporting to come from Gen. Porter. I think I was in a position to have observed the sending or the receipt of any such message.

Col. Schriver recalled by Gen. McDowell—On my return from the head of Gen. Porter's column, on the 29th of August, I did not see Gen. King with Gen. McDowell. I found the latter at some distance to the left of the road to Manassas, under a tree, dismounted. I did not hear of Gen. King having been with Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August, after the latter's return from the head of Gen. Porter's column. I did not hear or learn of any message having been received by Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter, by any staff officer of the latter. I did not hear Gen McDowell send, or hear of his sending, any message to Gen. Porter by a staff officer of the latter, that he should remain where he was.

Capt. Leski recalled by Gen. McDowell—After Gen. McDowell returned from the head of Gen. Porter's column, to his own corps near Bethlehem Church, on the 29th of August last, he turned the head of his column, which had started upon the Gainesville road, upon the Sudley Springs road. The General then rode to a clump of trees near where a dirt road intersects the Sudley Springs road, and dismounted, and looked at the troops as they passed. The place that Gen. McDowell went to was north of the road, I do not know exactly how far from the road—perhaps about an hundred yards. It was nearest the Sudley Springs road. It was just an open space, with a clump of trees—nothing else. I did not see Gen. King in company with Gen. McDowell on that occasion. I was the whole time with Gen. McDowell, and did not see or hear of Gen. King being with him. I was sitting with Gen. Bayard, just behind Gen. McDowell, the whole time, and of course could not help but see and hear anybody that was coming. I did not see or hear of any message having been received by Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter by a Staff officer of the latter, nor of any message having been sent by Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, to the effect that the latter should remain where he was.

Questions by the Court—When leaving the head of of Gen. Porter's column, on the 29th, we rode at full gallop, and on arriving at Gen. McDowell's Corps, orders were immediately given to Gen. Patrick, of King's Division, to countermarch on the Sudley Springs road. I was the whole time quite near Gen. McDowell, and did not see or hear anything of any messenger up to the time we rode forward to the head of our column. During all this time I heard nothing of any message having been sent to Gen. Porter to the effect that he had better remain where he was.

The following extract from Gen. Milroy's official report of his operations in the Army of Virginia, was here introduced as evidence, by consent of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Milroy not having arrived to testify:

* * * "Shortly after sunset (30th) my own brigade had entirely exhausted their ammunition, and it being considered unsafe to bring forward the ammunition wagons where the enemy's shells were constantly flying and exploding, and the enemy having entirely ceased their efforts to break through this part of the line, and had thrown the weight of their attack still further to my left, I ordered my brigade back some one-half of a mile to replenish their ammunition boxes, and there await further orders. I remained on the field with Lieuts. Estle and Niles, my own having been sent to see to my regiments. The enemy continued their attacks upon our left until long after dark, which it required the most determined and energetic efforts to repel. At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being nearly overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack, I flew back about one-half mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large portion of his corps. I found him, and appealed to him in the most urgent manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day, or all would be lost. He answered coldly, in substance, that 'twas not his business to help everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him I was not fighting with Gen. Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition sometime before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with a half dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired where or to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his Aids if Gen. —— was fighting over there on the left. He answered he thought he was. McDowell replied that he would send him help for he was a good fellow. He then gave the order for a brigade to start, which was all I desired. I dashed in front of them, waved my sword, and cheered them forward. They raised the cheer, and came on at double quick. I soon led them to where they were most needed, and the gallant manner in which they entered the fight, and the rapidity of their fire soon turned the tide of battle. But this gallant brigade, like the many others which had preceded it, found the enemy too strong as they advanced into the forest, and was forced back by the tremendous fire that met them; but one of Gen. Burnsides' veteran brigades coming up soon after dark with a battery, again dashed back the tide of armed treason, and sent such a tempest of shot, shell, and leaden death into the dark forest after the rebels, that they did not again renew the attack." * * *

Lieut. Washington Roebling, Sixth New-York Battery, called by Gen. McDowell—On the 30th of August last I was Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the corps of Gen. McDowell by the Quartermaster-General, for the purpose of building military suspension bridges. I was present on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to Gen. McDowell and asking for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy had come to within 70 to 75 feet of Gen. McDowell when commencing to speak to him. I was nearest to Gen. McDowell, on his left, and a few feet to his rear. Gen. Milroy was in a very excited state of mind, and spoke at the top of his voice. He was waving his sword, and his hat was off. The substance of what he said was as follows: "For God's sake, General, send a few regiments into these woods. My poor men are being all cut to pieces. If you will send me some reinforcements we will be able to drive the enemy back yet." In addition to that he made a great many expressions without any apparent connection. Gen. McDowell did not make any reply to Gen. Milroy which could have been heard by Gen. Milroy. He appeared perfectly willing to reinforce Gen. Milroy, but hesitated about ten minutes. At that time an officer came with a note to Gen. McDowell. Having read this note, Gen. McDowell at once gave orders to a brigade of Gen. Porter to advance into the woods, and he took active measures himself to see that this was done. I do not know of his having said to Gen. Milroy that he would not help Gen. Sigel, or anything to that effect. I did not hear Gen. Milroy say anything about reinforcements for Gen. Sigel. The impression I received from what I heard at the time was that the reason Gen. McDowell hesitated to reinforce Gen. Milroy, and then did so at the request of another, was that he did not wish to take the responsibility of ordering in Gen. Porter's troops when the Commander-in-Chief was in the immediate neighborhood.

Questions by the Court—Gen. McDowell was talking with Gen. Porter during the ten minutes of hesitation I have mentioned. I do not recollect any remarks that were made. He appeared desirous of reinforcing Gen. Milroy, and was speaking with Gen. Porter about the arrangement of his troops in order to effect that. After having read the note he received, Gen. McDowell said: "Now I have authority—now all is right, let us go in." That was spoken with a great deal of animation. Gen. McDowell had none of his own troops at that spot, with which he could have supported Gen. Milroy. Gen. Reynolds' troops were in the woods and were just coming out, and were mostly without ammunition.

Capt. J. W. Cutting called by Gen. McDowell—On the 30th of August last I was Captain and additional Aide-de-Camp, assigned to duty with Gen. McDowell. I was near Gen. McDowell on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to him for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy was about 15 or 20 yards from Gen. McDowell when I first observed him. He was very much excited, and gesticulated with his sword drawn; and his manner was so confused and his language so indefinite, that it was difficult to understand where he needed the assistance which he called for. I was within four or five yards of Gen. McDowell. I can't remember the words of Gen. Milroy, but they were to the effect that our troops in front were being badly cut up, and reinforcements must be sent or the day would be lost.

I do not think that Gen. McDowell made any reply to Gen. Milroy, and am quite certain that he said nothing about Gen. Sigel. I do not recollect having heard either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Milroy mention Gen. Sigel's name. Gen. Milroy spoke in a loud voice Gen. McDowell, soon after Gen. Milroy came up, sent forward reinforcements on the application of another officer. I think I do know why Gen. McDowell at first hesitated and then sent off reinforcements on the application of another officer. Gen. Porter's Corps was acting as a reserve, and I supposed that Gen. McDowell did not like to send these troops forward, unless the case was very urgent, without orders from Gen. Pope. The reinforcements were sent to Gen. Meade, who, it was reported by a messenger arriving, could not hold his ground without being reinforced. I think Gen. Milroy was alone when he approached Gen. McDowell, unaccompanied by aid or orderly. I did not know by whose order the corps of Gen. Porter was acting as a reserve, whether by that of Gen. Pope or Gen. McDowell. They were drawn up quite far in the rear of the troops engaged, and I judged that they were in reserve, from their position.

The Court adjourned.

The New Gunboats—A Final Response from Vindex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES "CRUCIS" returns to his attack with a renewed effort to confuse the question now before the country, and so assist in perpetuating the present wretched system in the Navy Department. If there were no hope of arresting the destructive course now in progress, I should not take my time, nor your space, to teach "Crucis" the laws which govern a steam engine; but as the future is not yet decided upon by the final action of the Senate on the nomination of ISHERWOOD, some damage may be done the country, if I should fail to reply, and therefore I do it.

My propositions are simply these:

First—An *independent cut-off* (that is, a cut-off independent of the exhaust valves) is essential to an effective steam engine; and no results can be produced without it, equal to those produced by it.

Secondly—ISHERWOOD is now building *all our navy engines* without an independent cut-off; which is of itself fatal to the expectations of the country, that its money, lavishly spent, would produce an efficient navy; and,

Thirdly—The engines thus built, without an independent cut-off, are so ignorantly made, that the valves destroy themselves in use; and, therefore, they are fatally defective for another reason than the want of an independent cut-off.

To prove the first proposition, I said that no successful ship or mill was run without an independent cut-off. To contradict this, "Crucis" cited HECKER'S Mills. I replied that HECKER'S engine, without an independent cut-off, required more than fifty pounds of coal to grind a barrel of flour, while the Brooklyn Mills needed less than twenty; and that the difference was due to the fact that one had, and the other had not an independent cut-off. "Crucis" rejoins in the present letter, but he does not deny the fact of this ernomous difference, nor does he give any other explanation of it than the one I have given. He attempts to avoid the consequences of the fact, by *suggesting* that HECKER *may* use his power for some other purposes than JEWELL uses his power; but he does not *say so*, and the fact is not so. In both mills, the power needed to produce a barrel of flour from grain, is substantially the same; but HECKER'S engine requires nearly *three times* as much *coal* to produce that power, and all because he has been deluded by ISHERWOOD into the belief that an independent cut-off is of no use.

Mr. NATH. T. GREEN, to my knowledge, has offered Mr. HECKER to put into his mill a good cut-off engine, at his own cost, and to give it to Mr. HECKER if it did not save 30 per cent. of the fuel, doing the same work as Mr. HECKER'S engine now does, and that offer is now open.

As to my second proposition, "Crucis" endeavors to make it appear that ISHERWOOD is not, *in truth*, opposed to an independent cut-off, but only to some complicated sorts. How this may be, I don't know; but I do know that he has built all our navy engines *without* an independent cut-off. If he really thought an independent cut-off desirable, and did not use it, then he is dishonest; if his work is to be taken as the evidence of his honest opinions, then "Crucis" fails even to confuse the question. But whatever may be ISHERWOOD'S real belief or motive, the country suffers, and the ships are ruined. How worthless these gunboats are which were promised by ISHERWOOD to be *fast*, may be learned by the following extract from a letter, published in the *Herald* of to-day, written at Key West, and giving an account of the escape of the *Oreto* from Mobile:

"She was chased by several of the squadron, and when the *Oneida* left, the *R. R. Cuyler* had not returned from the chase, and the hope is expressed that she may have come up with her. The gunboats that started in pursuit returned, having been run out of sight. * * * * * * *

We have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the rebels have afloat in the Gulf of Mexico two of the finest steamers of their class in the world, and with the ability to fight or run, as they deem best. I would call the attention of those interested to the importance of every fast steamer that can be procured being sent to these waters at once. Let the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* be taken instanter, and every other ship that can mount twelve heavy guns. Let there not be one moment's delay in this matter, for our commerce of the Gulf is done for, if these two marauders are much longer permitted to remain afloat. It is time that playing war and building abortions for gunboats were over. Drop the nigger for a week, and think of our commerce going to the dogs for the want of some head to understand what our navy requires. Give us fast ships and heavy guns, and give them to us quick, or it will be too late."

You will see that the *Cuyler* could make some show in a race with the *Oreto*, but ISHERWOOD'S boats were "run out of sight." The *Cuyler* has a large cylinder and an *independent cut-off*, without which she would keep company with the gunboats, and not with the *Oreto*. She has no blowers, however, as the *Oreto* doubtless has, and of course cannot command her power. The gunboats *have blowers*, but the small cylinders having no cut-off engines, cannot use the steam advantageously which the boilers make, and therefore the blowers are useless.

As I do not purpose to discuss with "Crucis" the real knowledge of ISHERWOOD any further, I will allow him to assign to that person whatever amount he thinks proper, and will conclude by the Irishman's wish when they gave him a cup of hot liquid which he did not find good—"If that's tay, give me coffee, and if it's coffee, give me tay"—if it was knowledge which made these vessels, give me ignorance, but if it was ignorance, give me knowledge.

As to my third proposition, "Crucis," without denying the failure of the valves, because they cut themselves, attempts to shift the responsibility from ISHERWOOD upon the builders, who, as he says, have not had "sufficient experience in building *large* slide-valve engines," and he charges me with knowing this to be the fact. Now, not only do I not know it, but I do know the contrary; and I knew it before a casting was made. The Allaire Works, when they first saw the drawings, wrote to ISHERWOOD that the valves would not work, and my opinion was asked at the time—so that my knowledge does not come after the event, but before it. His answer was that the valves were right as they were. As to the want of experience in making *large* slide-valves, "Crucis" is again wrong. The Allaire Works, which made the *Lackawana*, made the *Illinois* slide-valve engines, and they are *sixteen times* larger than the sloop-of-war engines, and *fifty-four* times larger than the gunboat engines; yet the *Illinois* never cut her valves. "Crucis" asserts that these engines of ISHERWOOD are "*large* slide-valve engines:" the fact is they are the *smallest* ever made in this country for navy purposes. The engines of the *Wabash* are four times larger than the largest, and twelve times larger than the smaller ones, made by MERRICK & SON, of Philadelphia, who made the *Monongahela*; but the *Wabash* valves did not cut. And so all the screw-ships of the old navy have larger slide-valve engines than any of the new ones, and yet none of these valves are disabled by cutting, and all were made by some of the very shops which made the new ones. No, Mr. "Crucis," that device of charging the shops with the consequences of bad plans won't help your case. If the plans had been as the *Iroquois*, and others, the shops would have done as they always did, and the valves would have worked.

But I will cite ISHERWOOD himself to prove to you that no excellence of workmanship can make bad plans operative, nor keep the engines out of the repair-shops long. He is afflicted with the disease of writing and printing books; and among other things he has written an account of the British gunboats in China, whose *valve gear was just like his*. The boats, of course, were good for nothing, although they served a temporary purpose—the Chinese having nothing but "junks" to fight them with. In this account ISHERWOOD thus described their peculiar tendency to find a repair-shop, which his own boats have so signally exhibited:

"The machinery of the gunboats, *though well made, and by the best builders, was constantly out of order*. * * There being out of about fifteen usually a couple undergoing repair; in fact the repairs upon them were enormous."—(*Isherwood's Precedents, Vol. 1, p. 30.*)

Two out of fifteen in hospital ISHERWOOD thinks "enormous," although the engines were "well made and by the best builders." His boats beat that "enormous" proportion immensely; but you, Mr. "Crucis," would have the people who pay for them believe that the boat-builders in this country are at fault! There is one thing, however, I will admit, and that is that the builders never had any experience in "such" slide-valves as these; and I presume never will have again.

And finally, as to the quantity of coal needed to produce a horse-power from steam, "Crucis," or any other customer, can buy as many engines as he pleases which will produce a horse-power with two and a quarter pounds of coal an hour, *the price to be paid when the result is produced*. I know three shops which will furnish engines on those terms. The Brooklyn mill I mentioned has been accurately measured, and it only uses two and three-tenths pounds an hour. The books are full of authenticated statements of engines producing horse-power with less than two pounds an hour; as, for example, BOURNE on the steam-engine, (p. 81,) states that the "Holmbush" engine, cutting off at *one-sixth* of the stroke, raises 140,484,848 pounds of water one foot high with 112 pounds of coal, which is precisely the same thing as making a horse-power with one pound and fifty-eight hundredths of a pound of coal an hour. He gives the result of the "East London" engine, cutting off at three-tenths, at 105,664,118 pounds of water a foot high with 112 pounds of coal, which is two pounds and nine hundredths of coal an hour. This standard author thus accounts for these results: "The grand secret, however, of the economy of the Cornish engines lies in the large application of the principle of expansion," and he might have added what is also the truth, that "poppet valves" enabled them to obtain that expansion. The steamer *Hu Quang*, at sea all the way from New-York to China, developed about 900 horse-power with less than 2,200 pounds of coal an hour, which is at the rate of *two and three-tenths pounds of coal an hour a horse-power*, cutting off at about one-fifth.

I shall not discuss any other question than the navy. If I can aid to reform the abuses there, I shall be satisfied; if I cannot it will give me no pleasure to teach "Crucis" what he seems now not to know, that the economy of a steam-engine must, from the nature of steam, depend entirely upon the measure of expansion employed; and that the future grand results in the steam-engine will be produced by expanding steam *more than one hundred times*, unless, indeed, ISHERWOOD, like the crazy Astronomer in the beautiful story of Rasselas, has got possession of the laws of nature, and by his book can control them at his pleasure; and even then, perhaps, he will not exercise his power, but, like the Astronomer, will conclude that "the memory of mischief is no desirable fame," and will decide not "to indulge his pride by innovation," nor please himself "by thinking that he can make himself renowned to all future ages by disordering the seasons," in which case expansion will continue to be, as it now is, the only means whereby great power can be obtained from fuel through the intervention of steam.

VINDEX.

A Tribute to Col. Alfred Gibbs of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York.

HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—Brig.-Gen. H. D. TERRY, having reported for duty with this command, is assigned to the brigade hitherto commanded by Col. ALFRED GIBBS, One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York Volunteers.

The Commanding General desires to express his satisfaction at the soldierly qualities exhibited by Col. GIBBS while in command of the brigade, and his confidence in his disposition and ability to discharge whatever duties may fall to him, with credit to himself and the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Naval Affairs.

CAPTAIN FAIRFAX ORDERED TO AN IRON-CLAD.

The Navy Department has signalized its appreciation of the gallantry of Commander FAIRFAX, late of the *San Jacinto*, by appointing him to the command of the iron-clad battery *Nantucket*, now under orders at Boston, to prepare at once for active service Southward. Capt. FAIRFAX is acknowledged to be one of the bravest men in the navy. He was a school-fellow of WORDEN, GEO. RODGERS, JOHN GUED and other officers whose names the rebellion has brought prominently before the country. He has reported at Boston for his new ship and is working day and night to get her off. A complete staff of officers has been sent for his vessel.

A MOVEMENT FOR ADMIRAL PAULDING.—Some of the most distinguished loyal citizens of Brooklyn are getting up a memorial to the Senate, praying that body to confirm the promotion of Admiral PAULDING, in command of the Navy-yard. The document states that the interest of the country and the business of the Government could not be more efficiently attended to than it has been since HIRAM PAULDING took command of the station. The enthusiasm of the movers shows that the Admiral has many friends in our sister city.

Our Iron-Clads.

THE GUNBOATS KEOKUK AND CATSKILL TO PROCEED SOUTH NEXT WEEK.

Workmen are busily employed day and night in fitting the iron-clad gunboats *Keokuk* and *Catskill* for immediate and active service. The *Keokuk* is newly completed, nothing remaining to be done but to adjust some minor portions of her machinery. She will probably leave this port toward the latter part of next week. She is mounted with two turrets, each of which contains one gun of 11-inch calibre, carrying a 135-pound ball. She draws eight feet of water, and is constructed upon the same plan as other mailed vessels. The following is a list of her officers:

A. C. RHIND, Commander.
—— Forrist, Lieutenant.
—— Taylor, Master.
L. McIntosh, Ensign.
B. Halstice, Ensign.
Wm. H. King, Chief Engineer.
—— Hart, Second Assistant Engineer.
H. A. Smith, Third Assistant Engineer.
J. M. Emanuel, Third Assistant Engineer.
—— Reed, Paymaster.

The *Catskill* is on the blocks at Hunter's Point, undergoing improvements which it was found expe-

...cient to make in order to provide against a disaster similar to that which recently lost the Government the *Monitor*. The *Catskill* is built after the model of the original *Monitor*, with the exception that some portions of her frame work have been greatly strengthened. She mounts one turret, and carries two Parrot guns. Unlike the turret of the *Keokuk*, that of the *Catskill* revolves. It will be recollected that she was ordered to sea some weeks ago, but the fate of the *Monitor* having become known, she was detained for the purpose above stated. It is understood that she will be ready for service next Wednesday. These two iron-clads, in company with the *Nantucket* and *Sagamore*, which are building elsewhere, will doubtless share the impending attack on the Southern seaboard.

Patriotic Resolutions in the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions, which speak for themselves, were originated by Mr. A. A. Low, and presented before the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, by Mr. Chittenden:

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States issued a proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the Government of the United States—a rebellion characterized from the beginning by the most violent proceedings, in the seizure of unoccupied forts of the United States, as well as of mints, arsenals and other public property, and by acts of secession on the part of several States, till it culminated in an attack upon Fort Sumter;

And whereas, From time to time the President of the United States has made other calls for men, to the number of one million or thereabouts, for the defence of the Government, for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws, and the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States of the Union, calling upon the American people to sustain by force of arms institutions established through the wisdom of our fathers, and endeared to us by hallowed traditions, for more than seventy-five years of abounding prosperity—institutions which, if restored and confirmed by the valor and devotion of the American people, give promise of still grander results in years to come;

And whereas, On two occasions—first on the 20th day of April, 1861, and again on the 15th day of July, 1862—the citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, met together in mass meeting in Union-square, and, with sacred vows, pledged themselves to maintain with their treasure and their blood the noblest civil cause for which the arm of man was ever raised or the blessing of God invoked;

And whereas, After two years of sanguinary warfare, proving the indomitable courage of the soldiers of the North, and the desperate valor of the soldiers of the South—years which have brought prosperity and business to one section, but privation, sacrifice and misery to the other—the momentous question at issue remains unsolved;

And whereas, The rebellion still lifts its defiant head in the Slave States that gave it birth, though driven from many of its strongholds—from Harper's Ferry and the whole line of the Potomac, to its mouth; from the entire coast of Chesapeake Bay; from Gloucester Point, Yorktown, Norfolk, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, Fort Macon, Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, Pensacola, and various other towns and forts on the coast of Florida; most of the coast of Texas; Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi, and from New-Orleans; from Forts Henry and Donelson; from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Island No. 10; from Memphis and Nashville—till, in a word, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with considerable portions of Tennessee, Louisiana, and even Arkansas, are restored to the authority of the Union, and all the substantial results of the conflict, so disastrous to life and so fruitful of disease to both sides, have inured to the Army of the Union;

And whereas, Notwithstanding all that has been done toward restoring to the Union the command of the Mississippi, together with important places on the sea-coast, and the little, comparatively, that remains to be accomplished in this direction, there is manifest at the present time, in certain quarters, a feeling of impatience and despondency that is unworthy of a brave people, and wholly unwarranted by the existing condition of public affairs;

Resolved, That, at this interesting juncture, it behooves loyal citizens of New-York to contemplate anew the work which, in the Providence of God, it is given them to do; that it becomes wise men to look calmly and brave men to look hopefully toward the issue of the existing struggle.

Resolved, That, when tried by the events of the two past years, rebellion is no less a crime than it was, because of the devastation it has spread over the South, the families it has separated and broken up, the men, women and children it has condemned to an exile of poverty, and the unrecited horrors perpetrated in its behalf; nor is it less a duty than it was for all true men to unite in putting the rebellion down; that the cause of good Government is not less dear because of the blessings it has continued to pour on the free people of the North, or less holy because of the patriot blood so freely shed for its sake, nor is the duty to maintain and defend it less binding than it was two years ago.

Resolved, That these great ends may be successfully attained by a fulfillment of the pledges twice publicly made—by a continued surrender of person and property in aid of the Government, by patience, courage, and fortitude in the field, by fidelity and constancy in our homes, in the streets, in the exchange, and in every depository of corporate and private wealth.

Resolved, That as it is a Christian duty to respect and obey, so it is the patriot's duty to honor and uphold "the powers that be"—to lighten the burdens that devolve on the Executive and Heads of Departments, disproportioned as they are to human strength, and it is not a loyal part to aggravate these burdens by the voice of unnecessary and injurious complaint.

Resolved, That to preexisting causes for maintaining the Union in its integrity two years have added a vast pecuniary obligation; that, while the rebellion rendered valueless two hundred millions of private debt, it now puts in jeopardy one thousand millions or more of public debt; that of the United States Government alone is considered—a debt held by individuals and corporations, but very largely by our Life, Marine, and Fire Insurance Companies, by Banks, institutions for savings and other corporate bodies, through these, touching directly or indirectly every man, woman, and child in the country, and making it the interest of all to protect and preserve the Union.

Resolved, That the creation of this great debt, every day enlarging, affords a subject of painful yet proud contemplation, proving indisputably the capacity of the American people to carry on a war of unparalleled magnitude; to export of the surplus produce of the interior all that its inland canals and railroads can take to the seaboard, and still, through contributions of men and the stores of the people's industry, establish claims upon the public Treasury that exceed $1,000,000 per day.

Resolved, That it is in the power of the people of the United States to hold what they have the ability to acquire, and that the whole people can easily pay in taxes the interest upon a debt the principal of which is held by a part.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the creation of this large debt has led to a suspension of specie payments, to the collection of the public revenue in gold, to a consequent advance in the precious metals and the rates of foreign exchange, all questions as to the necessity of a protective tariff are henceforth put at rest; and it is not too soon to anticipate, as an early effect of the war, a rapid increase in many branches of domestic manufacture, that will be stimulated by the high cost of foreign goods.

Resolved, further, That the spirit of party which stifles love of country is too manifest at the present time, and through the divisions it creates and the expectations it awakens, is to be feared and deprecated as an ally of rebellion, and it should be rebuked, discouraged, and banished from our midst.

Resolved, finally, That while these views are justly held by all lovers of our country, it cannot, nevertheless, be disguised that there is wanting at this time that unanimity of sentiment which existed a year ago; that, on the contrary, public confidence in the Administration has been impaired, and a feeling has obtained, and whether rightly or not, still obtains, that the war has been conducted on partisan principles to the injury of the public service—that this feeling has been shown by the result of recent elections—which prove, if they prove anything, that the people have at heart the preservation of the Union under all the sanctions and guarantees of the Constitution.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, from Mr. Fletcher Williams, Treasurer, being a collection in the churches of the Western Diocese of New-York, as per appeal of the Bishop ... $682 69
Previously acknowledged ... 110,875 17
Total ... $111,457 86
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Fireman's Funeral.

An immense concourse of citizens and firemen attended the obsequies of Mr. John Slowey, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 10, who was killed at the Cherry-street fire on Wednesday night last. The funeral services took place at St. Stephen's Church, Broome-street, yesterday afternoon.

The body of deceased was encased in a handsome black-walnut coffin, profusely studded with silver ornaments and decorated with a beautiful wreath of evergreens and camelias.

The venerable rector, Dr. Jos. H. Price, met the procession at the porch of the church, amidst a dirge performed by the organist, reciting the initiatory sentence of the burial service.

The body was then laid on tressels before the chancel, where the usual services were gone through with. Mozart's beautiful anthem, "I heard a voice," was performed by the choir, under direction of Mr. W. H. Davan. A short address was delivered by the reverend gentleman, in which he exhorted the people to do their duty as men and Christians, and feelingly alluded to the manly virtues of deceased.

The church was densely crowded with an audience largely composed of City officials, prominent among whom were Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Ottiwell, Farley and Hall, Senator Connell, Supervisors Tweed and Purdy, Hons. M. T. Brennan, J. H. McCunn, James Kelly, Esq.; the entire Detective Police force of the City, under Sergeant Young, and last, but not least, Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., of which deceased was a member.

The religious ceremonies being over, a procession was formed in the following order:

Police force of the Tenth Precinct.
The Fire Department, under direction of Assistant Engineer Kingsland, assisted by the other Assistant Engineers.
Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M.; M. W. Jos. Jennings, Master, assisted by W. Bros. H. Perry, S. W. and J. P. Jones, J. W.
City officials and other prominent citizens.
The hearse drawn by [illegible] horses, and surrounded by the following pall-bearers:
Brothers A. T. Fisher, [illegible], T. M. Costa, James H. Palmer, Gilbert [illegible], G. Patterson, H. L. Robertson, W. Coulter, [illegible] surrounded by the members of Lafayette Engine Co. No. 19.

A long cortege of citizens, on foot and in carriages, followed the procession, which passed up Grand-street, through Broadway and Fulton-street, across Fulton Ferry, to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was buried in the Firemen's Lot, the Masonic funeral ceremonies having first been performed.

No More Goods to be Shipped to the Rebels.

The Collector of Customs has been instructed to issue no permits for shipment of goods Westward, unless satisfactory proof is given by the shippers that said goods are not ultimately destined for rebel consumption. The railroad companies have been notified not to carry such goods without the special sanction of the authorities. The cause of this restriction is the discovery lately made that large quantities of goods were forwarded to the rebels *via* St. Louis, through the activity of prominent Secessionists in that city. The action of the authorities will, without doubt, put a stop to this contraband traffic.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES—A YOUNG WIDOW POISONS HERSELF.—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mary Frances Clark, a widow, only 17 years of age, living at No. 141 Worth-street, having become tired of life, owing to a multiplicity of domestic and other troubles, proceeded to the drug-store of Dr. Welch, No. 86 Centre-street, and stated that a Mrs. Williams, well known to the Doctor, had sent her for half an ounce of laudanum. Believing the girl's statement, Dr. Welch gave her the laudanum, which she took home and drank in the presence of several persons. The doctor who sold the narcotic was at once called, and administered antidotes which eventually had the desired effect. After being sufficiently recovered, she was taken before Justice Dowling, and by him transferred to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This would-be suicide was married when only 14 years of age, but the match was an ill-timed one, and she separated from her husband three weeks afterward. After the war broke out, he entered the service of his country and was subsequently killed in battle. The news of his death had a depressing effect upon the young widow, and she formed dissolute habits. She became attached to a worthless fellow, who often beat and abused her. About eight months since Capt. Jourdan found this young woman on the Points, and learning that she then lived at No. 29 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, he sent her home. She seems to regret that she failed to take her life, and expresses the determination to renew the attempt when an opportunity presents itself.

NEW BRIGADE OF CAVALRY AND MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Col. Tompkins, of the Second New-York National Guard, is organizing a corps of cavalry, called the Tompkins Cavalry Brigade. The first regiment is being organized under his special command, and is rapidly recruiting. This corps is to be instructed in infantry, cavalry and artillery, to be used in either arm should circumstances require it. The Colonel is one of the oldest militia officers now in service, and took out the first "three years' regiment" at the outbreak of the rebellion. He has seen much service, and was in command of a brigade last Winter. President Lincoln appointed him Brigadier-General last Spring, but in consequence of ill health, caused by long exposure in the field, he had to leave the service. He has recovered his health, and now proposes to take a brigade in the field again, of his own organizing. The headquarters is at the Light Guard Armory, Lafayette Hall. Officers' drill will be held one night every week, and each officer will be required to pass an examination, both in infantry and cavalry tactics. The General's long experience in military instruction will enable him to have a well-instructed command. This is a fine opportunity for young men who desire work. The Governor has issued orders for the second regiment of this brigade, which is now being organized in Westchester County, with the regimental headquarters at Yonkers.

THE HUMAN REMAINS UNDER THE CHURCH CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—There will probably be no suit at law in relation to the purchase of the church property corner Greene and Houston streets, after all. It will be recollected, that underneath the Presbyterian Church on this corner, some time since destroyed by fire, a large number of human remains were found by the purchaser, Mr. Stillman, the discovery of which gave rise to much comment. When the title shall be fully perfected and "passed" into the purchaser's hands, it is his intention to give notice to all whose relatives may have been interred here, to remove them if they see fit. If Mr. Stillman undertakes such removal, it will in every case be conducted with due respect to the deceased and their friends. Mr. Stillman intends to erect a factory where the church ruins now stand.

THE GENERALS AT THE "CHRISTIAN COMMISSION" MEETING.—The programme for the meeting of the Christian Commission in the Academy of Music, to-morrow night, will arrest public attention. It is a rare occasion that groups Gen. Scott and Gen. Burnside on the same platform; but no occasion can be conceived of, more fitting for such a conjunction of military magnates, than that designed to inaugurate a system of measures for conveying ample means of moral and religious improvement to our army and navy. The announcement in our advertising columns indicates the places at which tickets may be had gratuitously.

MONTHLY REPORT OF NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—During the month of January, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine, were afforded gratuitously to 11,493 persons, by the seven Dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings, 2,720; at the Dispensaries, 8,773, and 477 were vaccinated; 21,691 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were consumption, pneumonia and diphtheria. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, tonsilitis, diptheria and eruptive fevers.

GEORGE W. WARREN.—In our notice of the exhibition of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, we omitted, or rather the types failed to chronicle, a mention of the admirable musical entertainment afforded by Mr. George W. Warren and his three hundred pupils. Mr. Warren, as organist of the Brooklyn Trinity, as instructor at the Polytechnic, as the developer of the lamented Hinkley, and as one of the best musicians in this country, at no time has received more enthusiastic welcome, or more cordial and deserved applause than on the occasion referred to, and we gladly call attention to the omission of one of the choice features of the programme, and chronicle the fact of the eminent success of the Professor and his scholars.

CHARGED WITH THE THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—L. W. N. Maitland, *alias* Lucienne Napoleon, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Quackenbush, upon a charge made by Wm. J. Fischer, of No. 544 Broome-street, who alleges that the accused has been guilty of stealing from his premises, No. 111 Varick-street, a horse, wagon, harness and a quantity of brandy, in all valued at the sum of $450. The Justice held the prisoner for examination.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner Naumann was yesterday notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Frederica Bese, an aged widow lady, who died at her residence No. 173 Allen-street, from burns accidentally received. The same Coroner was also requested to hold an inquest on the body of a child of Michael Hennessey, of No. 237 East Twenty-first-street, which died from burns accidentally received.

FIRE IN FOURTH-STREET.—Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of David Able, on the second floor of the tenement house, No. 333 Fourth-street, caused by the ignition of a fire-screen. The flames were extinguished by the inmates with a few pails of water. Damage to the furniture about $50. Insured in the Market Insurance Company for $500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, John Craft, (colored,) was tried and found guilty of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Jones & Hayward, and stealing goods valued at $500. He was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. Jacob Rauth was tried for grand larceny, in stealing a diamond pin valued at $150, and acquitted. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock.

MISS WARREN'S RIG.—We are informed that Miss Warren's Court presentation dress can be seen to-day at the establishment of Mme. Demorest, No. 37 East Fourteenth-street. The dress is of costly material and represents the standards of all known nations which are permitted to co-exist with the bride-elect of Major General Thomas Thumb.

ANOTHER BABY.—At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery, is a nice little girl, four months old, that wants a mother. There are also some promising boys there, for whom homes are wanted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, William H. Patton was arraigned on an indictment for forgery in passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass., at the store of George Ball, in the Eastern District, on the 7th of January last. The accused pleaded guilty. He is represented as being an old offender, having three years since been tried for some offence, and paid his counsel, D. Parmenter, Esq., (now a non-commissioned officer in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V.,) in counterfeit bills. Sentence was reserved. Michael Fernandez, heretofore convicted of grand larceny, and Samuel Cordera, found guilty of burglary in the fourth degree, were sentenced—the former to State Prison for two years and three months, and the latter for two years and two months. John Burns, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of his wife, pleaded guilty to the offence in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. William Deming, indicted on the charge of committing a rape upon the person of a little girl, eight years of age, named Mary McGarry, was convicted by the jury. Sentence was reserved. The Court adjourned until next Tuesday.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.—John Ryan, a newly-shipped seaman on board the British bark *Isabella Robinson*, cleared for London, died suddenly yesterday, after being relieved from his watch. The body was sent on shore and the Coroner notified. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered by the Jury.

CASUALTIES.—Several severe accidents have occurred recently on account of the slippery state of the sidewalks. Mrs. Mary Allen, residing in Park-avenue; Mrs. Bridget Barlow, residing in Hudson-avenue, and Mrs. Shearon, residing in Pearl-street, sustained falls, which in each case resulted in fractures of the leg.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.—The salaries of the two County Superintendents of the Poor were increased at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, from $500 to $750 per year.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at 10 A. M., yesterday, at No. 75 Vanderbilt-avenue, occupied by the family of John Burk, which was caused by a blind man, who, in lighting his pipe, threw the match upon a bed and set it on fire. Damage about $100.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.—At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the District-Attorney of Kings County was authorized to appoint an Assistant, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.—On Friday, a supplement to the charter of the Newark and Orange Horse-car Railroad was introduced in the Legislature of New-Jersey. This supplement contemplates the important step of consolidating all the horse railroads running in and from Newark into one corporation, a measure which, it is claimed, would be attended with more ample facilities and accommodations to the public than can be secured under a diversity of controlling interests. Objections are urged against the proposed plan upon the ground that the public would be, in case of its adoption, at the mercy of a powerful monopoly, which would have none of the checks upon extortion which competition secures. In reply to this, it is averred that the exclusive control which the municipality of Newark reserves over all horse railroads, would be an ample guarantee against any abuse of power.

An effort is being made to secure a railroad from Westfield, on the New-Jersey Central line, to Rahway, in order to give better facilities to the latter town for obtaining coal than it now possesses, and which, it is claimed, its important manufacturing interest demands.

It is probable the application of the New-Jersey Railroad Company to permit them to retain their old bridge at Centre-street, Newark, after their new bridge at Market-street shall be completed, will be granted by the Legislature, with proper stipulations as to width of draws, &c., which are necessary to protect the interests of navigation.

The Central Railroad Company are preparing to construct their new bridge over Newark Bay, which it is expected will be pushed to speedy completion, and the Company thus be in possession of a through route to the Hudson River.

A supplement to the charter of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge road has passed both Houses, empowering a new survey of the road, and authorizing a branch from some point south of Woodbridge to Staten Island Sound, which will give a new avenue to New-York to the residents of the Island, enabling them to avoid the long ferry they are now obliged to use. The road above-named is expected to be one of the most important local roads in the State, and its prompt completion is confidently expected.

The contemplated extension of the Morris and Essex road to the Delaware River, which was noticed a day or two since, in the TIMES, will be a most important step, opening as it does a new approach to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and draining a wealthy agricultural and mineral region of the State. It cannot fail to be advantageous to the interests of the State at large, as well as of the Company.

It will be seen, from the above facts, that the exhaustion occasioned by the war by no means stagnates the flow of public improvements in our sister State. The railroad interests of New-Jersey will soon rank in value and importance with those of the most favored States.

NEW-JERSEY WHISKY.—There are twenty-one distilleries of apple-whisky in Sussex County, yielding this season about 40,000 gallons. In Morris County the number of distilleries is larger and the product greater, say about 60,000 gallons. The Government draws, by its tax of twenty cents per gallon on whisky, about $8,000 from Sussex, and $12,000 from Morris. In order to meet this impost, distillers require the farmers to give two more bushels of apples than formerly for a gallon of whisky. But this, as things have turned out, was scarcely necessary, as the recent advance in the price of whisky in the city market will much more than pay the tax. The manufacture of apple whisky in Sussex and Morris this season may be set down as unusually profitable.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, before Judge Ogden and Associate Judge Chambers, Mary Ann Sullivan was tried for larceny and acquitted. Francis Gaines, (colored,) was convicted for assault and battery, and Sarah Bean was convicted for arson.

Margaret Ross was put on trial for concealing the birth of her illegitimate child. It appears, from the evidence, that the prisoner was employed as a domestic at No. 44 Morris-street, Jersey City. One morning, a few weeks since, after working in the kitchen for three or four hours, she retired to her room, and subsequently the body of an infant was found secreted under some ashes and rubbish in the cellar. Medical examination revealed marks of violence; one of the legs was broken; other marks were visible, and it was evident that death was caused by suffocation. The trial was not concluded at the time for adjourning Court.

FELL FROM A THREE-STORY BUILDING.—A boy, 12 years of age, named Joseph Woodward, whose parents reside at No. 35 York-street, Jersey City, fell from the roof of that building Thursday forenoon, and is supposed to have sustained fatal injuries. He went on the roof of the building, which is three stories in height, to attend to some pigeons, and on account of the snow, slipped and fell to the yard below. He was taken up insensible, and upon being attended by Dr. Hadden, it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull, besides other injuries.

HORSE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.—The New-York and Newark Plank Road Company and the Newark and Orange Horse-Car Railroad Company are contestants before the Legislature of New-Jersey for a charter giving authority to lay rails for a horse railroad along the line of the present plank road, from Newark to Jersey City. The former claim the charter upon the ground of prior occupancy of the route, and the latter urge the plea that they are the pioneers of horse-car railroads in the vicinity.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, Thursday, the Grand Jury, having completed their labors, came in with eight additional bills of indictment, making a total of 45 bills for the term. Thomas Madden was tried and convicted of a felonious assault, by stabbing Officer Hopkins, of Jersey City, while the latter was attempting to arrest him.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The work of diminution in the number of patients in this institution continues. Yesterday fifty more soldiers were discharged from service as incapable of further duty. Daniel Slattery, Company H, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, died on the 5th, of chronic diarrhoea.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Mr. Chas. A. Yerrington, Principal of Public School No. 2, in Jersey City, was so severely scalded on Wednesday evening, by pulling a kettle of boiling water over herself, that she died soon afterward.

PASSAIC RIVER CLOSED.—The severe cold has at last closed the navigation of the Passaic River. This indicates an unusually low temperature.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of the Mortgagee of a Vessel for Supplies—When Responsible and How Shown.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Wallace vs. Baxter et al.—This was an action to charge the defendant, Wallace, as owner of the brig *Hope*, for supplies furnished to the brig in this port, where she belonged.

On the trial it appeared that Wallace held a bill of sale upon the brig to secure certain moneys loaned by him to one Webster, the owner of the brig. It also appeared that Wallace was never in possession of the vessel, and never exercised any authority over her whatever, excepting that when the vessel was registered, he made the usual official affidavit of ownership.

The supplies were furnished, as appeared, upon the order of Webster and the mate of the vessel—Webster introducing the note to the plaintiffs, and telling them to deliver supplies to him which would be paid for on board. No evidence was introduced to show that Webster or the mate had any authority from the defendant to order the supplies, and the defendant swore positively that he never authorized any person to present the bill to him; that he did not know the mate, and had never had any transactions with him; had never seen the vessel but once; had no interest in her profits, no authority over her, nor anything to do with her whatever. It appeared that Webster bought the brig at a Marshal's sale, and to complete the purchase he borrowed $800 of the defendant, Wallace, upon the agreement that the title should be taken in his name to secure the loan. The bill of sale was accordingly made out in the name of the defendant, and a written instrument in the nature of a defeasance was executed by both parties, setting forth that Wallace had loaned Webster such a sum for the purpose of enabling him to purchase the brig; that it was agreed that the title should be in Wallace, and that he, upon the payment of the $800 and interest, was to transfer the vessel to Webster or his order. The Justice before whom the case was tried found for the plaintiff, and this was an appeal from that judgment.

The Court now held, per DALY, J., that the defendant did not have such an interest as would make him responsible for supplies furnished the vessel; that his interest was that of a mortgagee, and that it was well settled that to make a mortgagee responsible for supplies, it must be shown either that he was in possession of the vessel, (Miles vs. Spinola, 4 Hill, 177,) or that they were furnished at his request, or by the direction of some person authorized to contract in his behalf.

This not having been shown, there was no ground for the judgment, and it should be reversed. So ordered.

The above is merely the substance of the opinion, which was of some length and cited many authorities.

D. & T. McMahon for appellant; A. S. Diossy for respondents.

Verdict on a Question of Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

William Donohue vs. James Wallace and John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action to recover of the defendants for the alleged wrongful taking and conversion of the contents of the liquor-store No. 347 Seventh-avenue, in December, 1861. The property so taken is alleged to be worth $1,200.

The defendant, Kelly, answered that the goods were taken under an attachment against one Peter Murphy, at the suit of James Wallace, it being alleged that Murphy was about to dispose of his property, or had disposed of some of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors. The defendant averred that in his belief Murphy had a leviable interest in the property seized by virtue of that attachment.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

R. W. Townsend for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant Kelly.

Superintendent Kennedy and the Duties of Policemen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Hart vs. Kennedy et al.—This familiar case was now on appeal, which was argued and decision reserved.

It has been many times reported in the TIMES, and the points need not be recapitulated until the coming in of the opinion of the Court.

Will of Gen. Kearny—Charles James Faulkner one of the Witnesses to it.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of Philip Kearny.—This will was now admitted to probate.

It provides, first, that the present wife of deceased, Agnes Maxwell Kearny, shall have $3,000 per annum in lieu of dower.

The settlement of the income of $8,000, formerly made upon the testator's first wife, Diana Bullett, is directed, in case of her death, to go, one-half to John Watts Kearny, and one-half to Archibald Kennedy Kearny, sons of the testator; and in the event that one of the sons die without issue, all to go to the other; and in the event of both dying without issue, all to go to the testator's eldest male grandchild, providing that such grandchild will take the name of Kearny instead of his patronimic.

The daughters are given—to Susan, $10,000, and to Virginia, lately born, $500 per annum until she arrives of age.

The guardians of each of the children are to be paid $600 per annum, until the ward of each shall arrive at age.

Edward Kearny, of New-York, is appointed Executor and Trustee of the will.

The will is dated at Paris, Jan. 8, 1861, and one of the parties subscribing as witnesses was Charles James Faulkner, then Minister to France.

The will recites the testator as late of the United States Army, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of the Empire of France. A codicil to the will was dated in Washington, 17th of March, 1862.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Hannah M. Chesler, now admitted, leaves $300 to the Society for the relief of "Half Orphan and Destitute Children," and a like sum to the "Colored Home."

Wills Admitted.—John Gormly, Mary Bassett, Cornelius I. Demarest, Lamson Rosenfield, James M. Bryer, Isaac Bloxome, J. B. Van Dusen, Conrad Wuffenhorst, Frances Carana, and Margaret A. Ireland—all without contest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Kennedy vs. Rogers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Moncrief.

Hull vs. Ely.—Motion denied. Decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 6, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94	350	N. Y. Central R.	119
12,000	do	93¾	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	101½	100	Erie Railway	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	do Feb. & Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. D. N's. b30	[illegible]	[illegible]	do s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do b30	156	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	101	100	Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	Ind. St. 6s	100	300	Harlem R.	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61½	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
20,000	Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
21,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. C. 6s	[illegible]	300	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 3d M. b. ex '83	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 5th M. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	101	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Imp. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
12,000	Amer. Gold	[illegible]	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. W. & W. R.	[illegible]
100,000	do b30	[illegible]	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Citizens Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
150	Canton Company	26	[illegible]	do s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pref.	19	[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	Quicksilver Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b15	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific Mail S. Co.	169½	300	Alt. & T. Haute R.	[illegible]
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	18	10	Rome & Wat. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	100	Erie R. Pref.	99½
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	200	Hudson River R.	[illegible]
45,000	do	93¾	[illegible]	do s10	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]
250	do small	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. D. Nts	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do s30	155	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J.	[illegible]	200	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 2d M. B. ex. '79	[illegible]	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	A. & T. H. 1 M. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
13,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Manhattan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Comp'y	[illegible]	[illegible]	do s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Min'g Co.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	102	100	Harlem R.	34½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	200	do b3	34½
7,000	do	93½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71¾
6,000	U. S. Dmd. Nts.	155½	200	do	71⅞
15,000	do	155½	200	do	71⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	200	do	71⅞
10,000	do b10	157¾	700	do	71⅞
20,000	do	157¼	600	do	72
10,000	do	157¾	100	Galena & Chi. R. b3	91
90,000	do	157½	50	do	90½
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	119½	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	83½
1700	Erie R.	75	200	do snw	83
1600	do b3	75	100	do	83½
700	Erie R. Pref.	99½	100	do c	83¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	57⅝	200	do	83½
150	do	57⅜	450	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜
100	do	57½	200	do	91½
350	do b3	57½	150	do	91⅜
500	do	58	100	do s30	91⅜
200	do b3	58⅛	100	do	91⅜
50	do	58¼	200	do	91¼
100	Harlem R. Pref.	66¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64⅝
			50	do	64¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$7,000	Debt Certificates	94	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	58⅛
20,000	American Gold	156⅞	200	do b3	58¼
110,000	do	157	100	do b15	58⅜
25,000	do b10	157⅛	100	do	58⅜
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	155	100	do	58⅞
20,000	do	155½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. b3	104½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	64¾	50	do	104½
5,000	Ms. & M. L. G. s60	51	300	do s3	104½
100	Canton Co.	27	50	Ill. Cen. R.	93¼
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	170	50	do	93½
200	do s3	170	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. b3	71¾
55	do b3	170	100	do	72
200	N. Y. Central R.	119⅜	100	do s3	72
2800	Erie Railway	76	300	do b3	72¼
800	do b3	76	500	do s60	71
400	do b10	76¼	500	do b10	72½
300	Erie Railway Pref.	100½	400	Galena & Chi.	91½
200	do	100½	600	Cle. & Toledo R.	90¾
500	Hudson R. R. opg	94½	100	Chi. & R. I. Rd.	92½
25	Harlem R.	34⅝	50	do	92½
450	do	34¾	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
100	Reading R.	91⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	66½
100	do	91⅞	50	do	66½
300	do	91¾	100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	35½
12	T. & Wabash	51	100	Alt. & T. Ht. Pref.	65

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day has fluctuated about ½@1 ₩ cent.; rather firmer early in the day than last night, which feeling influenced Bills on London to correspond. The standard Bank drawers were asking 173½ ₩ cent., and paid as high as 172 ₩ cent. for Merchant bills. Later in the day the market was ½ ₩ cent. weaker; Gold 157½; Exchange about 173 ₩ cent. for first-class signatures. The market for Money is easier at 7 ₩ cent., and the speculation in the Railways on the Stock Exchange had a more decided revival, at advancing prices, than earlier in the week. The business at the first regular Board was not very large, but at the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board the buoyancy was more general on the Share list, and especially so on Erie Common Stock, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern Common Shares, and Chicago and Rock Island. There was quite an absence of news from all quarters up to 3 o'clock, and the markets appeared to move more on the reported improvement in the offering of Money to the Brokers, and the leading part taken by two or three Brokers in the *Bull* interest, than on any financial news from Washington or War news from Charleston. About the latter there is considerable anxiety on the Street, as well as in the community generally. The true story from Flag Officer DUPONT is looked for in a day or two.

At the second regular Board, there was a further rise on the Railway speculatives, with a strong demand for Erie, Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, &c. The sales of Gold Coin were at 157½@157¼ ₩ cent. The Custom House Notes are closely approximating to the price of Gold; the amount outstanding having been so greatly reduced by the Duties paid in this week as to make the Notes comparatively scarce on the Street.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the following prices were made as compared with last night. The Demand for Gold Coin was weak, and the price closed the same as on Wednesday and Thursday nights, 156⅞ ₩ cent. The buoyancy in the Railways continued, and although sellers appeared at the advanced figures, the market closed active on nearly all descriptions. Illinois Central rose to 93¼ ₩ cent., and Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 72¼ ₩ cent., or 3 ₩ cent. over last night's quotation.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	156⅞	156⅞	Harlem	33⅞	34⅝
U. S. C. H. Notes	156	155	Harlem Pref.	65⅞	67
Tennessees	61	60½	Mich. Central	86	87
Missouris	64⅜	64¾	Mich. Southern	56½	58⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅞	119⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	103¾	104½
Erie	73	75⅞	Illinois Central	90⅞	93¼
Erie Preferred	98½	100	Pittsburgh	68⅞	72¼
Hudson	93½	94	Galena	90⅛	91½
Toledo	86⅞	90½	Rock Island	89½	92
Pacific Mail	167⅞	170	7-30 Tr. Notes	101⅝	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The demand was better than yesterday:

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	103
Merchants' Scrip	98	Bank of North America	87
Mechanics	105	Metropolitan	101
Union	107½	People's	90
America	111	Grocers	90
Tradesmen's	101	Market	90
Commerce	89	Nassau	101
Broadway	135	Shoe and Leather	100
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Trad'rs'	94½
Chatham	80	Park	124

The Railway Mortgages were, for the most part of the list, firm, and some of the Westerns in quick demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	T. H. & Alt. Inc. Bds.	79½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	51
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	128½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie firsts	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	117
Erie fourths, '80	110	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	107	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106½
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	103½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, S. F. '85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. thirds '75	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. conv., '67	106	Cleve. & Tol. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8s, S. F. conv. '82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7s S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7s seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. seconds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
T. H. & Alt. sec. pref.	90	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of January.

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$19,107 16	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		$4,686 33

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the fourth week in January:

	1863.	1862.		
Freight	$26,277 23	$30,[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Mails, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Total	$37,686 44	$30,217 66	Inc.	$5,167 30
For the month, 1863				$130,[illegible]
For the month, 1862				[illegible]
Increase in 1863				[illegible]

The earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for the week ending Jan. 30, were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total this month to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

Annexed are the principal items of the semi-annual statements of the banks of Missouri, made Dec. 31, 1862:

	Coin.	Circulation.	Depos.	Discounts.
Bk. State of Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western B'k Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers B'k Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	7,[illegible]

Mr. WILLIAM B. BEND, of the house of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co., was to day admitted a member of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The New-York Life and Trust Company, and the United States Trust Company, have each declared half-yearly dividends of 5 ₩ cent. The Citizens' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent; the People's Fire Insurance 4 ₩ cent.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending Feb. 6, were $1,748,597, against $1,785,805 same week last year; and amount marketed was $1,616,623, against $1,676,305, the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,780	$678,980	379	$175,068	236	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	640	130,727	230	61,484	239	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	323	291,760	105	96,163	53	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	1,122	207,605	83	26,931	100	[illegible]
Miscellan's	264	68,419	60	12,760	17	[illegible]
Total	4,138	$1,376,891	856	$371,706	643	[illegible]
		371,706				1,376,891
Total entered		$1,748,597	Total marketed			$1,616,623

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $1,185,595 36; Payments, $1,176,995 07; Balance, $6,736,265 33, including $49,606 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 11,183 bbls. Flour, 141 bbls. and 565 bags Corn Meal, 2,030 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,473 bushels Rye, 120 bushels Barley, 4,503 bushels Oats, 2,455 bush. Malt, 3,924 pkgs. Provisions, and 407 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in more demand at 43½c.@45c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at steady rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Were less active, but were held more firmly.

COFFEE—Sales were light, and prices unaltered.

COPPER—A fair business was transacted in Ingot at 34½c.@35½c. cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON is in moderate demand, at former prices. Middling 86c.@86½c ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 1,200 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $23 ₩ ton.

FEATHERS—Were held very firmly, but were quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted essentially unchanged. The reported sales since our last comprise 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 25; poor to choice extra State at $7 40@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 70@$7 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 25
Extra State	7 40	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 70	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 95	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@10 50

Southern Flour is rather more sought after at former rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $7 70@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet, yet steady; sales 670 bbls. Extra, at $7 45@$9 40 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling less freely, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ₩ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand and prices have favored sellers.

FRUIT—The high prices asked for the principal kinds checked business, and the reported sales were unimportant.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales were reported of small lots of Bags at 25c. each, and 400 bales Bagging at 18c. ₩ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at about previous prices. Sales, since our last, 81,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 71@$1 73; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 65@$1 71; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 61@$1 69; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 55, ₩ bush. Corn has been in rather more demand, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 92,500 bushels, at 94c.@95c., chiefly at 94c. for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@95c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, and 98c. for White and Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@72c.; State, at 71c.@72½c., ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair demand, at $1 50@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 5,500 bushels. Sales were also made of 1,800 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 60 ₩ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, week ending Feb. 2, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	10,894	3,869
Wheat, bushels	77,634	370
Corn, bushels	84,800	2,724
Oats, bushels	40,471	12,784
Rye, bushels	4,098	—
Barley, bushels	12,772	2,030

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Feb. 2.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	63,749	116,971	113,039
Wheat, bushels	300,595	671,923	630,963
Corn, bushels	447,505	529,660	772,535
Oats, bushels	202,239	66,036	44,253
Rye, bushels	30,250	64,706	43,738
Barley, bushels	33,193	53,244	45,082

HAY—North River continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has advanced 12½c. ₩ lb., with a fair inquiry.

INDIGO—Has been in good request at advancing prices.

IRON—Pig was more sought after at firmer rates, including Scotch at $37@$38 ₩ ton.

LATHS—Have been moderately inquired for at former quotations.

LEAD—Was held with much firmness at the recently advanced prices, but was inactive.

LIME—Was scarce, quiet, and somewhat nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Light sales were effected to-day at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at $14 75@$14 90 for old Mess; $16 75 for new Mess, for future delivery, and $11 50@$13 62½ for Prime ₩ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is less sought after, at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 1,000 boxes. Lard continues in fair demand and steady; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., at 10⅜c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is active and firm; sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 50 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Butter continues in active demand at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in active request at 10c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feb. 4, says: "Provisions did not partake much of the excitement consequent upon the advance in gold, but there was a large business done, nevertheless, in mess pork and lard, and a fair one in bulk meats. Old mess pork advanced to $13, and new to $14 50. Lard advanced to 10c. for prime, and 9c. for head and gut, with large sales. This is regarded the best article of the hog product for investment, as the consumption of it at the present low price is without limit; and the quantity which will be used in making candles the present season will be beyond any previous precedent, and then the yield will be below that of last season, while the price, taking gold as the standard, is but little over 6c. ₩ lb. Whereas this time last year it was in good demand at 8¼c. Bulk meats have been in good demand, at 4½c.@5c.@5½c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Hams dull, at 7½c. Nothing done in Bacon, and prices nominal at 5½c.@6½c. for shoulders and sides. Box meats have been in good demand, at 7c.@7½c. for rib and clear short middles, and 7c. for long clear, which is an advance. The market for all articles closed rather quiet, owing to the decline in gold yesterday, but holders were still firm. The whole number of hogs packed and to be packed at the places heard from is 2,995,676, from which, if we deduct 150,000 for Chicago, would leave 2,845,676. The total number packed last season, at all the places, including Tennessee, was 2,872,066, and without Tennessee, 2,680,000. There is an increase in the weight at some places, but, as a general thing, there is a falling off of 12 to 15 lbs. ₩ hog. The deficiency in Lard is general, with hardly an exception."

Receipts of Hogs at Chicago week ending Jan. 31.

1863	19,979	1861	10,724
1862	23,097	1860	5,465

Receipts of Hogs at Chicago from Oct. 1 till Jan. 31.

Season.	Receipts.	Season.	Receipts.
1862-63	1,062,511	1860-61	353,576
1861-62	617,207		

"Owing to the light receipts of Hogs during the past week," says the Chicago *Tribune*, Feb. 4, "several of the heavy Pork houses are preparing to close this week. It is estimated that the packing up to date amounts to about 750,000. The season, however, will not close finally for nearly a month yet."

RICE—Sales, 130 bags East India, at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Were in moderate demand, and quite firm; 500 bags Clover brought 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Were less active, but quoted firmer.

SUGARS—A few small lots changed hands to-day, at previous figures. Market inactive.

TEAS—Have been in good demand, at full and buoyant prices. Sales have been made since our last of some 10,000 pkgs., Greens and Blacks.

TIN—Has been in fair request, at very firm rates. Banca, 50c.@51c.; Straits, 46c.@48c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Stocks were light; the demand was good; prices were very firm. Sales since our last, 130 hhds. Kentucky, at 18c.@28c., and 74 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@40c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand, at 50c.@51c., mainly at 50½c. ₩ gallon. Sales 1,400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.@4s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; 400 tcs. Beef, chiefly at 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d. ₩ tc., and 300 boxes Bacon, at 25s. ₩ ton. For London—300 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d. ₩ tc., and 100 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—NORMA.

WINTER GARDEN—NARRAMATTAH—ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

GERMAN OPERA—THE POACHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LUCIE DIDIER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Gem, Nuff, &c., at all hours—THERESA'S VOW; OR, THE CROSS OF GOLD, morning, afternoon and evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 562 Broadway—HARVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Havana advices, which are to the 31st ult., bring no confirmation of the report that the privateer *Florida*, or *Oreto*, had been sunk by our gunboats. There is a report, however, that the *Alabama* received four shots from the *Hatteras* during the engagement off Galveston, and that she carried the prisoners captured from the *Hatteras* to Kingston or to Port Royal, Jamaica, where she went to undergo repairs, which would detain her several days. There is some hope that some of our cruisers, meantime, may get upon her track.

By way of Havana we have further important news from the Texan coast. The British steamer *Rinaldo*, arrived at Havana, from Galveston, on the 30th ult., bringing an extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, Jan. 23, which contains an announcement of the capture of Sabine Pass by the rebels, together with a United States ship and a schooner, and a number of guns and a quantity of stores. All this was effected, it appears, by a portion of MAGRUDER'S fleet, under command of a Major O. M. WATKINS. The Major's dispatches, however, are contradictory and confused, and we shall have to await the reception of our own accounts before knowing how much reliance to place upon his statements. We learn, also, that Gen. MAGRUDER, having issued a proclamation, declaring the port of Galveston open, Commodore BELL has issued a counter proclamation, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas to be under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived at this port last night. Her advices from New-Orleans are to the 28th ult., only one day later than previously received, and the news is wholly without importance.

A Court for the trial of Capt. HUNTER, of the United States steamship *Montgomery*, who is charged by the Spanish Government with having burned the steamer *Blanche* in waters under its jurisdiction, is to be convened in Boston at an early day.

Reinforcements for ROSECRANS are constantly going up the Cumberland River, and it is now intimated that he has accumulated a sufficient quantity of stores at Nashville to make a forward movement possible. It will probably be commenced at a very early day.

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, notices a rumor that STUART'S cavalry had made a raid in the vicinity of Accotink Bridge and captured an entire regiment, which was posted there. It is probably *only* a rumor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper. A bill to prevent and punish frauds in the revenue, and to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, was introduced. A motion to take up the Bankrupt bill was lost—24 to 14. The resolution expelling GEORGE E. BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof. AGASSIZ in his place, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned after an Executive session.

In the House the Senate's amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, authorizing the Post-master-General to contract for carrying the mails in steamers from San Francisco to several posts in Oregon, was concurred in. Consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was resumed and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills introduced was one to enable qualified voters of the State in the service of the United States to vote in certain elections. The resolutions in favor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation were made the special order for Thursday evening next. A bill appointing a Receiver-General for the Trust Funds of the State was reported.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a large number of bills, among them, one to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad; one to provide for the payment of New-York City Bonds issued for the relief of families of volunteers, and to authorize the continuance of such aid; one to create a new Ward in Brooklyn, by dividing the Eleventh Ward; and one to amend the Brooklyn charter. Among the bills introduced was one to prohibit the State banks from selling or disposing of any specie above par during the time they suspend specie payments; making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie, and prohibiting loans on specie, under a forfeit of the bank charter. Another bill introduced imposes a tax of one-fifth of a mill for two years, to complete the Chenango Canal. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican advices, by way of Havana, are to the 24th ult., on which date a French vessel left Vera Cruz. Very little news had come down from the interior, communication being very precarious, owing to the operations of the guerrillas between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. It was reported that DOBLADO, Government General, had been surprised and defeated by MEJIA, in the interest of the French, with the loss of $400,000 and a large number of muskets. There is no confirmation of the report of the defeat of the French by the Puebla garrison, but as the French had possession of all the avenues of information, they were very careful to allow no news to reach Vera Cruz which was unfavorable to them. Strict martial law was being enforced, and the fear of transportation to Martinique prevented outspoken demonstrations on the part of the Mexicans. Two executions had taken place in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, of Mexicans accused of poisoning French soldiers.

We have advices from Havana to the 31st ult. from our own correspondent, but they are not important. It appears that the report brought by a previous arrival, that the Spanish war steamer *Princesa de Asturias* had fired into an American vessel somewhere on the coast of Cuba, had a very small foundation. The vessel said to have suffered the indignity was the small mail steamer *Reaney*, which was brought to by the Spanish steamer after having communicated with one of our gunboats off the harbor of Havana. No harm was done. The Spanish Government, we learn, has issued an important decree touching Slavery, by which it is directed that slaves going with their masters to the United States, or to any other free country, shall become free, the same as though they should go to Spain. The weather in Havana has been unusually cold.

A man named JOSEPH DONNELLY was shot by a pistol in the hands of a United States Deputy-Marshal, named MICHAEL BRADY, in the Eighth Precinct, at about 10½ o'clock last night, and almost instantly killed. The offender was immediately arrested by the Police, and is held to wait the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner WILDEY at 10 o'clock this A. M. The deceased is reputed to have been a notorious deserter, and BRADY was trying to arrest him for this offence, when the unfortunate affair occurred. There is much excitement in reference to it in that part of the City.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS spoke to a large audience at Cooper Institute last evening, on the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, which he most heartily approved. He spoke warmly in favor of arming the black, and making him on an equality with the white soldier.

After Gen. BURNSIDE has given his testimony in the Franklin Court of Inquiry now in session in Washington, he will make a short visit to Chicago, and then return to Providence to spend the time with his family until the expiration of his leave of absence.

The will of the late Gen. PHILIP KEARNY has been admitted to probate, and is noticed in the law column. It was dated at Paris, Jan. 8, 1861, and one of the witnesses to it was CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Virginia, then United States Minister to France. A codicil is dated in Washington, March 17, 1862.

The speculation in the Railway stocks was higher yesterday by 1@2½ ₩ cent. Gold Coin closed the same as on Thursday night, 150¾; Exchange, 173 ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at, in the main, unaltered prices. Cotton was in fair demand and quoted steady. Hay products were less sought after. Pork tended downward. Beef was decidedly brisker. Butter and Cheese were freely purchased. Most kinds of Groceries were inactive. Moderate sales of Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were reported. Metals, Candles, Tobacco, Tallow, Hay, Hops and Whisky were in good request—the latter article, however, at reduced figures. Wool was quite active and buoyant. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been less extensive, owing partly to the noticeable falling off in speculative purchases, and partly to the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange, which latter circumstance has had the effect of checking materially the demand for foreign goods. Prices of favorite styles of domestic Cottons and Woolens have advanced, in most instances, 5@10 ₩ cent. Imported fabrics have been quoted very firm, generally. The freight market was quiet.

The Nationality at Any Price.

Hon. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, the most intelligent and able Peace Democrat in Congress, declared, in his elaborate speech of this week, that

"The people of the South believe, and I believe, that there is established a fixed and unalterable antagonism between the sections where Slavery is and is not allowed, and that no future political union, *as long as Slavery exists*, can ever be maintained between them *upon any basis whatever*."

He therefore avowed himself prepared for a treaty with the Confederate Government, acknowledging its independence.

We have no doubt that the belief here imputed to "the people of the South" actually prevails, and that this is the true reason why all the Unionism that exists in the regions recovered from the Confederacy has so completely identified itself with the emancipation policy. A considerable portion of the Northern people have not yet come up to this conviction. These still consider that the Union and Slavery are not incompatible. But there is no denying that this class of thinkers is daily diminishing. The tendency is toward a general recognition here at the North, likewise, that there can be "no future political Union, as long as Slavery exists." This growing feeling has both theory and fact to favor it—the theory, that Slavery could have never caused disunion, unless it were *essentially* a disunion element; and the fact, that all efforts to draw it back to Unionism, by concession, have failed utterly. We look upon it as certain, that unless some new and strange development occurs, the issue must, inevitably and at no distant period, take, before everybody whether they like it or not, this plain shape—Emancipation or Disunion; and that there will be no Unionism left that is not in full accord with the President's Proclamation.

It is just this difficulty, of the irreconcilableness of Slavery, that so sorely exercises the Peace Democrats generally. They dare not come out with HENRY MAY in positive favor of disunion; they cannot obtain from the rebel slaveholders anything but reiterated determinations to take nothing less; and yet they will not break with Slavery. The ground on which they stand between Emancipation and Disunion is daily crumbling beneath their feet; still they stoutly protest that in *no* contingency will they take to either. What then is to become of them?

The true Union man, whatever he may think of emancipation, experiences no such dilemma. He is for the Union without alternative, and in all contingencies. He will not say, with WENDELL PHILLIPS, that if the Union endures Slavery, the Union must be abandoned; nor with HENRY MAY, that if the Union is not endured by Slavery, the Union must be abandoned; but that *the Union must not be, and shall not be abandoned, whatever the disposition and whatver the lot of Slavery.* He plants himself on that solid foothold, and is not to be moved from it one hair's-breadth by any regard to the institution, one way or the other. Away from that, his Unionism is at the mercy of every changeable policy of the Government, and of every variable mood of the people: but on it his Unionism is ever secure and serene.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The Creator has ordained it as truly in reference to nations as to individuals. However bad, or badly off, a nation or a man may be, to save the life is the first duty, as well as the first instinct. That secured, there is chance for time to mend. Without it comes ruin, absolute and hopeless. Let Slavery be as malignant an evil as its worst enemies say that it is, *that* is no reason why the nation should yield its life in order to destroy it. Let it be as great a good as its best friends claim it to be, *that* is no reason why the nation should yield its life in order to save it. The nation's first duty is to itself—the duty to live; and whatever stands in the way of this, bad or good, small or great, has no title or character that should be taken into account an instant.

We hear a good deal said about the war being for the restoration of the Union *as it was*. As a vague indication of what was desirable—a loose party watchword, such as party watchwords generally are—perhaps it was well enough. But it imposed on none but the shallowest understanding. The thing is an absurdity. No form of human society has ever sustained such a shock as we have experienced, and afterward returned to its original condition. History, we know, speaks of *Restorations*. But who is such an ignoramus as to suppose that the England of CHARLES Second was the England of CHARLES First, or that the France of Louis Eighteenth was the France of Louis Sixteenth? The reactionists may talk as much as they please about the Union as it was—they cannot have it. They may have the same letter of the Constitution—we trust they will—but it is as certain as that to-morrow will succeed to-day, that the principle, and spirit, and policy which shape its construction and administration, and which give form and impress to the Union itself, cannot hereafter be what they have been. We do not undertake to predict what they will be. In these great critical periods, "the unforeseen governs" always. It is enough for us to know that the stream which this rebellion, in its madness, has unlocked, can never, in the nature of things, be turned back; it is enough for us to know this, without seeking to augur its ultimate destination.

We repudiate, then, as deceptive, all such formulas as the Union *as it was*. A true Union man cannot allow his Unionism to be subjected to any such qualification. He is for Union absolutely and unconditionally. He is for every thing necessary to secure Union, whether that thing agrees with the past or not. If, in the end, in order to consummate this, it shall be found necessary to change the Constitution itself—even that, by constitutional methods, he will not hesitate to go for. While he would readily and gladly accord perfect equality, and within its own sphere perfect inviolability, to any State in the Republic, yet, sooner than that the Republic shall be put to death, he will grind to the very dust, if need be, any State or any set of States, that persist in attempting it. What we say of States, we say of institutions too. If there be an institution, as HENRY MAY says there is, which, so long as it exists, makes future union impossible, then that institution, we care not what it is, must cease to exist. He who says otherwise—he, who like MAY himself declares that the nation must die sooner than Slavery—has no right to be called a Union man. Whether he feels it or not, he is false to the core.

We use plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time to be deferential to the little mousing, mole-blind intriguers of the hour. The Republic, with all its sanctions, confronts us. "He that is not for me is against me," said the Son of Man; and by it he meant unqualified, unconditional, unhesitating, uncompromising devotion. He knew no other kind of fidelity. There is no acceptance of duty to Him with *ifs* and *buts*. Neither can there be in the most sacred of all earthly obligations—duty to country. The man who subordinates his patriotism to this or that object, who makes it dependent upon this or that condition—we care not in what *rôle* he chooses to figure—is a renegade at heart. He belongs not to us, but to the enemy.

If this nation is to be saved, it will be because the people, trampling down the politicians, come boldly up to this high mark of devotion. We have an unfaltering faith that, sooner or later, they will do it. A nation so young, so proud, so strong, so rational, bound to the past by such transcendent glory, associated with the present by such tireless activity, pledged to the future by such dazzling hopes—a nation which deems itself the last hope of the world, with all the redeeming agencies of the human race relying upon it for coöperation and guidance, with all the wonderful discoveries of art and all the mysterious powers of nature ready to do its bidding—gifted, in short, with every earthly thing that can make national existence a glory and a blessing—such a nation has a right to such *supreme* devotion;—and unless Americans are a degenerate and cowardly race, *have it they assuredly will.*

CELESTIAL COTTON.—A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco last night brought us a noteworthy item. Among the arrivals of ships at that port, was one on day before yesterday from Shanghai, with late dates, and bringing as cargo *seven hundred bales of cotton goods* (drills and sheetings) *from China.* She also brings advices that hereafter the California market will be liberally supplied with cotton goods from that quarter. Considering the present enormous prices of cotton goods in this country, this is not at all wonderful. Cotton can be raised in China cheaper than in any other part of the world, except the Southern States, owing to the great abundance and low price of labor; and from the same cause it can be manufactured cheaper there than anywhere else, except in Europe and this country, where there is labor-saving machinery.

Immense quantities of cotton are raised, manufactured and consumed in China, and its cultivation has been carried on there for near a thousand years, if not indeed for a much greater time. Still China has never produced enough for her own use, and has imported largely from the East Indies. But the temptation of the high prices ruling here is too much for the Celestials.

These cotton goods, too, it must be remembered, left China when cotton in our market did not rate above thirty or forty cents a pound, and the manufactured article at a proportionate rate. When John Chinaman learns that cotton in New-York sells at ninety cents a pound, he will ship every ounce of it he can find or raise, and, if necessary, go naked himself. If cotton goods keep up at their present price for any length of time, we should not wonder to see all New-York during the coming Summer dressed in nankeens. Nothing could be better for the warm weather, or more economical for the hard times. California will find this a fine beginning for that immense oriental trade she so much covets, and is bound some day to enjoy.

The Tribune and the War.

The *Tribune* of yesterday attempts an explanation of its recent mysterious movements in favor of foreign mediation and of making *peace*, if the campaign now opening against the rebels should fail to conquer them. Its explanation is less lucid than could be desired; but as near as we can understand it, Mr. GREELEY'S movement is intended as an *experiment* on the Democratic party. He says:

"If our 'Conservative' and 'Democratic' fellow-citizens do really regard this as *their* war—as the war of the country—we are on hand for as long and strong a fight as they may desire. If, on the other hand, they choose to regard it as *our* war, and not theirs, *we propose to make a finish of it ere it shall be many months older.* And this is an issue that we have resolved *they shall plainly meet.* * * * If the Anti-Republicans of the loyal States are really intent on saving the Union by putting down the rebels, then we are with them for so long a fight as may be necessary. But if they are, on the contrary, disposed to let the National cause break down—if they propose to stand off and grumble, and impede, and embarrass, and disaffect—*then we tell them that they shall take the full responsibility of their factious and unpatriotic course.*"

Mr. GREELEY handles this rather delicate question so gingerly as to leave his meaning a little doubtful. It sounds to us very much as if he had become discouraged and disheartened by the opposition to the war, and was inclined to say to the Democrats: "Very well, gentlemen, we should like to save the Union by fighting, if you will help us; but if not, we shall give it up, and let *you* take the responsibility. We'll try it three months longer—and then, if defeated, we wash our hands of the whole affair." This seems to us the English of Mr. GREELEY'S explanation. Whether it improves his position, is another question. It looks to us very much like a pretext, under cover of which he seeks to back out of the war. He wants it ended,—but he also wants to throw the responsibility of ending it upon the Democrats. So long as the Government remains in Republican hands this cannot be done. The Administration is responsible for the conduct of the war. It will also be responsible for its termination—if it ends under its authority. Whether that ending be honorable or disgraceful,—whether it save the Union or destroy it,—the credit or the shame must rest with President LINCOLN, his associates in the Government, and the party that pretends to support him. Mr. GREELEY can devise no plan by which this responsibility can be evaded.

But the Democrats *oppose* the Administration. They thwart its plans. They refuse support to its most necessary measures. How, then, can *it* be held responsible for defeats which they occasion? The *Tribune* cites the election and Message of Gov. SEYMOUR, the Democratic victories in the West, and the efforts of "opulent Democrats" elsewhere, as proof that they do not support the Administration in the conduct of the war; and it asks, "What says the TIMES?" We say simply this—that it is the duty of the Administration so to shape its policy and so to prosecute the war, as to *win the applause and support of the people*, without distinction of party, and in spite of all attempts of party leaders to alienate them from doing so. Is this impossible? Then the Administration is simply incompetent to the task imposed upon it. But its duty is to *try*, and the *Tribune's* duty, like that of every loyal journal, is to aid it in the endeavor.

The *Tribune* assumes that the People are "predominantly and growingly averse or indifferent to the war;" and upon this assumption it grounds its belief that it cannot be carried on. We do not believe it. We recognize certainly a great deal of discontent with the *conduct* of the war—a strong disposition on the one hand to censure specific acts of the Administration and on the other a desire to use these acts as material for a party warfare against it. The Democratic victories which the *Tribune* cites are the results of this crusade. Their *tendency* is undoubtedly to give aid and comfort to the rebels—just as that is the tendency of the *Tribune's* course—but we do not believe that this was the *purpose* of any large part of those who voted for the Democratic ticket. We do not believe that they are "averse to the war"—averse, that is, to a continued prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union. And we think Mr. GREELEY is very greatly mistaken in acting upon any such assumption.

In regard to a previous experiment of a similar character the *Tribune* says:—

"The *Times* is entirely unjustified in its assertion that we were ever for Disunion, because we did think it best *to throw on the Cotton States the responsibility of going out or staying in.*"

The *Tribune* went a good deal further than this. It asserted the *right* of the Cotton States to secede, if they desired it. It declared its purpose to "resist all coercive measures designed to keep them in." It branded all such measures as "contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence and contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based." And it still further proclaimed that "whenever it should be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, *it would do its best to forward their views.*" This seems to us being "*for* disunion." It was certainly for letting the South go, whenever it should desire. How much short of disunion that stops, we have not skill to calculate. Nor do we see any very broad distinction between favoring disunion and "throwing on the Cotton States the *responsibility* of going out." It was a responsibility they were quite willing to take—one, indeed, which they courted. They never asked us to *force* them out, but only to "let them alone." The *Tribune* was willing not only to do this, but to "forward their views." And this, we still think, was being and acting "in favor of disunion."

The *Tribune* closes with this forcible appeal to the Democratic leaders:

"Messrs. leaders of the Democratic party! such resolves as you have set before the Legislature of New-Jersey—such a course as you are pursuing in the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois—such demonstrations as you are making in aid of desertion and demoralization in our National armies—are hurrying the country to ruin. *Will you pause in your career, and unite in an earnest, resolute, united effort to save the Republic?* It is not yet too late; but who can say how soon it may be?"

We unite most heartily in this appeal. We would extend it to the *Tribune* and to Mr. GREELEY himself. We beg to assure him that his efforts in favor of foreign mediation—his proclamation that if the present campaign does not give us victory the cause of the Union is *lost*—his assurance that if we fail to conquer *now*, we must next make *peace*,—his proposal that we borrow a certain sum of money with the distinct understanding that when *that* is expended the war shall end,—and his effort to hand over to the Democratic party responsibilities which belong to the Government, all tend powerfully to reassure the rebels, to stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts, and thus to bring about that destruction of the Union which he seems to deprecate. Let him "pause in his career," and give the rebels and the world to understand that there is but one way of ending this war, and that is by *fighting it through.*

The News from Texas.

We have another bad item of news, this morning, from Texas. The Sabine Pass, on the extreme southeastern point of the Texas border, which our troops took possession of some months ago, has been recaptured by the rebels, and its garrison, guns and supplies captured, together with a United States gunboat and an unknown schooner. We suppose MAGRUDER will now proclaim the blockade at that point broken, and Sabine City open to the commerce of the world. The occupation of Sabine Pass was important as obstructing the trade which is carried on from Texas to Louisiana, and to the Cotton States this side of the Mississippi, and also that from Eastern Texas to and through Mexico.

We need not look for any more such items of news from Texas, for we are now driven from our last foothold on the soil of that State. With the *Harriet Lane*, the *Morning Light*, the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, which are supposed to be all near that part of the Gulf of Mexico, the rebels will be able to get up a very respectable force to operate against our blockaders.

We showed some time ago, however, that there was comparatively little use, in a military view, in our occupying any of the points near this part of Texas, as it was next to impossible to operate from them interiorly. But that there was a point further down on the Texan coast, where the rebels are helpless, and whence our forces could march into the interior, and, at the same time, obstruct the Texas-Mexican-European trade. That place is Fort Brown, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This view is confirmed by a couple of letters to Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, one from our Consul at Matamoras, and the other from our Vice-Consul at Monterey. The latter writes that

"It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here (Mexico) into Texas. Millions of dollars' worth of cotton are sold here monthly, all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. An order is here now for 600,000 blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them. Until this trade is cut off, Texas will not feel the blockade, at least the western part. *If a Federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown*, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely."

He further says:

"We have here upon this frontier about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the Federal army."

The Consul at Matamoras also writes on the latter point:

"There is up the river a large force of Mexicans who have been driven from Texas, numbering about thirteen hundred, of whom one-half are well armed and mounted, but short of ammunition. They are joined by a few Americans, and they now keep the frontier as far as San Antonio in a perfect ferment."

Nothing, except the defeat of the main rebel armies, could be of more advantage to us than the command of the State of Texas. If some of the thousands of troops which are idling away their time at unimportant places in the Gulf were sent to the Rio Grande, under Col. HAMILTON and Gen. BUTLER, to join the Union men already in arms there, and to aid the loyalists of Western Texas, the work could easily be done.

CONQUEST BY COLONIZATION.—Hon. ELI THAYER lectures this evening at the Cooper Institute in support of his project of conquering the rebellion by *colonizing* the rebel States. He proposes to crowd out the rebel population by planting upon their soil a new class of loyal citizens. The superior attractions of climate and soil he relies upon as inducements to settlement, and he is firm in the faith that in this way the tone and temper of the Southern people can be more rapidly changed than any other.

Long before the rebellion broke out Mr. THAYER was known as the advocate of crowding *Slavery* out of the South by a similar process of colonization; and we believe he made some experiments of the kind in Virginia. He is a man of fresh and original views, of suggestive mind, and steady resolution in pushing any project which has secured his faith. Those who take an interest in the social changes which this rebellion is destined to bring about, will be instructed by his discourse.

THE POOR AND THE WAR.—Whatever may be the effect of the war upon the prosperity of the country at large, we are very glad to know that it has *improved* the condition of the poorer classes, especially in this City. There is much less suffering among them than usual. The mild weather, which we have had thus far, has something to do with it, but other causes contribute to it also. A very large number of men now in the army from this City were persons who, when at home, earned very little or gave very little of what they did earn, toward the support of their families. But they now receive very good pay, have no chance to spend it for liquor, and as a matter of necessity send a large part of it to their families at home. Very many have thus fallen into good habits, and dropped bad ones, through their service. Others who were always industrious and thrifty continue to be so, and remit nearly all their earnings to their homes. And where these aids fail to avert suffering, families are relieved from the Volunteer Fund, which has contributed immensely to the comfort of this class of our poor. There are cases, of course, where great distress has been caused by loss of husbands and fathers in the war, but these are less numerous in this City than is generally supposed. On the whole, the burdens of the war fall very lightly on the poorer classes of our people.

THE TWO BATTLES OF DONELSON.—There was a year, less ten days, between the first and second battles of Fort Donelson—if the affair of last Tuesday may be called a battle. Last year we attacked the rebels and took the fort—this year the rebels attacked the fort but did not take it. The investing force last February was twenty thousand, and the defensive force nearly as great. The assaulting force, on the 3d inst., was four or five thousand of the style of troops which the rebels call "horse marines;" and we believe our garrison consisted of two or three infantry regiments. Our losses in killed and wounded at the first battle of Fort Donelson were about four thousand; the rebel loss was about the same, beside twelve thousand prisoners. The respective losses at Tuesday's battle we do not yet know; for we can hardly credit the astonishing dispatch sent to the New-York Press, yesterday, from Cairo, that the rebel killed were *two hundred* and our killed but *two*—that the rebel wounded were five hundred and our wounded less than forty. Our main object in attacking Fort Donelson last year was to open the Cumberland River and then advance upon Nashville; the rebel purpose in attacking it this year was to block up the Cumberland River and cut off the supplies to ROSECRANS and Nashville. The battle of last year was our first grand effort to enter and obtain possession of the rebel State of Tennessee; the fight this year was the expiring effort of the rebels to maintain a foothold in that State. Both the battles, though of widely different magnitude and results, were decisive victories to the Union arms.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Attack upon Island No. Ten.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, an attack was made on Island No. Ten by a large number of rebels—probably 3,000—composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. They had crossed the Obion River in flat-boats and skiffs, and stationed themselves on the Tennessee shore, with three 6-pounders. A transport with troops, passing just as they arrived, was fired at and compelled to come to. The light draught gunboat *New-Era* arrived, and, with six 24-pounders stationed at the island, immediately returned the fire, and shots were exchanged for some time quite freely. After one hundred rounds were fired, the enemy gave way and beat a hasty retreat, since which time they have not shown any disposition to renew the attack. The transport, of course, was released from their clutches. No casualties are reported. The troops on the island did not participate in the fight, there being but a small garrison, and no opportunity to effect anything. The *New Era* continued to shell the Tennessee shore until yesterday morning, and convoyed passing boats. The iron-clad gunboat *Eastport*, thickly plated and heavily armed, went down yesterday morning to remain at the island, and, with the *New Era*, will sufficiently protect the works there, and keep the enemy at a respectful distance.

The following is a dispatch concerning the affair:

COLUMBUS, Feb 3.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Comd'g Post at Cairo:

Island No. 10 was attacked by rebel cavalry and artillery, numbering 3,000 to 4,000. Send the steamer United States down, with the troops, as stated in your last telegram, but do not expect troops from here to-day. I need them at the Island. ASBOTH,

Brigadier-General.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The best performance of Mr. GRAU'S short season, was undoubtedly the "Don Giovanni" of last night. The principal characters were intrusted to most competent hands, and the orchestra and chorus were more than ordinarily perfect. Miss KELLOGG'S *Zerlina* has already been recognized as one of her best *rôles*, a little too refined, perhaps, for the innocent village maiden, but none the less delightful for that reason. Mme. LORINI was excellent in the dramatic music of the first act, and generally satisfactory elsewhere. Mme. STRAKOSCH, who made her first appearance this season as *Elvira*, was, as usual, thoroughly perfect in the part. Of the male characters, it is only necessary to say that Signor AMODIO essayed the part of *Don Giovanni* for the first time, and, as we understand, without even the advantage of having heard it performed elsewhere. It was a very acceptable substitute for Signor GASSIER, who was certainly the most gallant *Don* we have ever had in this country. Signor BAGNOLI was the *Octavio*, and Signor SUSINI the *Leporello*, characters in which they are already known. The performance was, in almost every respect, a good one.

To-day there will be a grand matinée, commencing at 12½ o'clock, when "Norma" will be given, with LORINI, and "Les Noces de Jeannette," with CORDIER and DUBREUIL.

From San Francisco.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON GOODS FROM CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Arrived the ship *Ocean Bark*, Baltimore; ship *Sardinian*, Hong Kong, with dates to the 14th of December; barks *Sumandra* and *Kanagwha*, with dates to January 3; *Emily Banning*, Shanghai, with dates to the 9th of December. She brings 700 bales of drills and sheetings from China, and the advices that hereafter our market will be liberally supplied with Cotton goods from that quarter. Three large ships took cargoes of cotton from Japan to England during December. The quality was rather inferior, but fine.

At Hong Kong there was a fair business doing in Black Teas for the United States, at easier rates. Sugar was higher.

The bark *Lucky Star* was lost Nov. 30.

The bark *Emily C. Shaw*, Capt. SARGEANT, has not been heard from since leaving Japan in the middle of October.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senatorial caucus at Sacramento had completed the investigation of bribery charges. The result was that some candidates were involved in a bargain for the distribution of National and State patronage. One lobbyman proposed to purchase the vote of an Assemblyman in favor of his Senatorial candidate. No other direct charge of bribery was sustained. The caucus resumed its balloting to-night.

A California company has secured a large tract of land on the Peninsula of Lower California, upon which a fair quality of Upland cotton grows wild. They propose its immediate cultivation, believing that cheap labor and native population will make cotton-growing profitable.

☞ CRAIG'S Microscope is a very beautiful and powerful instrument, recently introduced to public notice. It is constructed upon a new plan, which renders it very manageable, and thus adapts it to the amusement of the young as well as to the instruction of all. It is sold at a very low price, and ought to make its way into every family circle.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY."—RANDOLPH will have ready in a few days a pamphlet edition of Dr. BELLOWS' address, printed in yesterday's TIMES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Army Correspondence—Fresh Bread for the Troops—Court-martials—The Weather.

FROM THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Friday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Arrangements are now being completed for introducing fresh bread into the army again. Large ovens are to be furnished to each brigade, and the baking performed by soldiers detailed for that purpose. The soldiers have not been furnished with bread since leaving Hagerstown and vicinity.

An important court-martial has been covened at headquarters for trying deserters, of which there are a considerable number.

Last night was one of the coldest we have thus far experienced in Virginia. J.

Library for Fort Schuyler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The popular Army Committee of the Christian Alliance are now engaged in an effort to cheer the lonely hours of our sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler, by sending for their benefit a collection of good books of history, adventure, travel and art, the design being to form a permanent library.

This place having been designated as a permanent Government Hospital, more particularly for convalescent soldiers, the need of such an institution is seen. About 100 volumes have already been purchased. The Committee desire the further coöperation of individuals interested in this humane effort. About 1,500 officers and men are now at this fort.

Donations for the foregoing object may be sent to the undersigned, care of Messrs. JOHN J. HINCHMAN & Co., No. 26 Vesey-street, New-York.

JNO. B. KETCHAM, Member Army Committee.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union Square, may daily be consulted on the most delicate and complicated diseases, such as are usually considered hopelessly incurable. Interesting Books—gilt or plain—sent free.

[Advertisement.]

SEE FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND, At WHEELER & WILSON'S, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY has arrived *at last.* Yes, reader, this is the *last day* you can see Miss LAVINIA WARREN at Barnum's Museum. She will be married next Tuesday; so her exhibition to-day winds up her public life, and to-morrow finds her a lady in retirement, shortly to be the happy bride of the happiest man on the globe. Verily, Cupid, thou dost play fantastic tricks, and hast played the deuce with these two little hearts. May they always be happy, and may no one delay visiting them to-day with the hope of seeing them hereafter. Now or never.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only maters, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Sore Throat.

Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy as BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Take Ayer's Pills,

For all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

Removal.—THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 48 Dey-st. Mrs. WINSLOW'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, a nice little cook-book, can be had gratis by applying as above.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CASWELL, MACK & CO. this day reoccupy their old store, corner 24th-st., which has been enlarged and beautified, and is said to excel anything of the kind in London, Paris or elsewhere.

They offer a new assortment of medicines and recherché toilet indispensables.

No effort will be wanting to continue their reputation for politeness, care, promptness and accuracy. Goods sent to any part of the City.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank Notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Ladies of Delicate Constitution and Uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygiene, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from sexual causes they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the Faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. To other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change—relieving local weakness, and re-establishing the general health. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Money to Loan on Improved City Property—At six per cent., without brokerage, in sums of $10,000 and upward. Apply to ROBERT OWEN, No. 110 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 63.—Feb. 6, 1863.

51, 32, 20, 1, 45, 56, 23, 11, 46, 62, 6, 13, 65, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 64.—Feb. 6, 1863.

11, 77, 71, 72, 16, 21, 56, 46, 47, 12, 67, 70, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, or Chapped Hands. Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING. INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO. No. 205 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D., Editor New-York *Teacher.*

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, NEWARK, Dec. 12, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SCHOCH, Local Editor.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

DR. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir, Your obedient servant, FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

A CARD. INSURANCE.

We share the general apprehensions respecting Capt Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the Insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

To the public we would say, we have fortunately the best and most remarkable medicine in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our material. We publish principally what it is composed of. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c. It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver,* under the name of *Jesuit's Powders,* and finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

Be sure each bottle bears the *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signature *on a steel-plate label.*

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. RUSHTON'S PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE,

For chapped hands, face, lips, fever sore, sunburn, &c. Sold and prepared by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 BROADWAY, Corner Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor. Depôt No. 493 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a special election of the above Association, held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, 1863, at the Westchester House, the following gentlemen were elected to the positions named, to wit:

For President.
JOHN FITCH,
For Vice Presidents.
Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Menshausen,
For Delegates to Central Committee.
John Flood, Charles Whitlock,
M. C. Handschug, John E. Hubbell,
August Semmendinger.
For Treasurer.
Charles Whitlock.
For Recording Secretary.
William H. Miller.
For Corresponding Secretary.
Daniel S. Dunn.
For Investigating Committee.
William Grasse, William Peppinger,
George Bennett.
For Finance Committee.
John M. Seeberger, George Hahrlein,
Peter Monahan.
Young Men's Committee.
James Duffy, Henry Kruger,
Rudolph Schantan, Daniel Bellows,
Arthur Small.
Executive Committee.
First District—John Foley.
Second District—Herbert Siebert.
Third District—Christian Stets.
Fourth District—Michael Hanlon.
Fifth District—Charles Bathman.
Sixth District—Charles Koch.
Seventh District—Chris. Sayers.
Eighth District—Henry Eichorn.
Ninth District—Richard Clasen.
Tenth District—James Hogan.

The above election was held under the supervision of the undersigned, by order of the Republican Central Committee.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. L. PETTY,
JOHN V. ORDLEY,
Special Committee.

RO! FOR NEWBERN!

THE

HARNDEN EXPRESS

STEAMER AUGUSTUS DINSMORE will sail for Newbern and vicinity, on SATURDAY next, February 7. Articles for soldiers taken at very low rates. This Company have resumed sending goods to Hooker's army, at Falmouth and vicinity.

Office, No. 74 Broadway.

TRENTT BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DETECTING A THIEF.—HOW IT WAS DONE.—"The right men in the right place." Will it "pay" to have your head examined? Testimony of a Physician. Man and the Gorilla—again—George Stephenson. The Microscope—how to use it. The New Phrenological Institute. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburgh, per steamer *Saxonia,* and for Ireland, and Queenstown, per steamer *Edinburgh,* will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:15 A. M.; Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight,* I can now *see every object,* even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK, Per John Van Boskirk, Jr., Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully, P. DILLON, No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly,* and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully, A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH, No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

ÆTNA

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Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,009 88
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
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United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
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Liabilities	179,059 77

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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads

Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

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We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-Row.

Illustrated price list furnished on application.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Republican Central Committee will meet at Headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order. WM. A. DARLING, President Republican Central Committee.

A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

LIFE AND ITS POWERS.—HALF-DEVELoped People. Greatness of Man's Powers. How to Augment Manhood. Aristocracy, What keeps Man Down? His Struggle for Growth. By Rev. H. W. HERCHER, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Feb. number 10c. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE MOST POWERFUL TALE SINCE ADAM BEDE."

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Publish, this day:

CHRONICLES OF CARLINGFORD, A NOVEL, BY MRS. OLIPHANT, Author of "The Life of Edward Irving," "The Last of the Mortimers," "The Days of My Life," "The Laird of Norlaw," "The House on the Moor," &c.

8vo, Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.

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The author is one of the most truthful delineators of domestic life. The first perusal of her books insures a second, and then a third reading, and, like the novels of Sir Walter Scott, the more frequently they are reverted to, the greater the pleasure. We have very little doubt that the same marks of permanent favor which yet abide by the tales of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen, and the novels of Scott and Bulwer, are in store for this gifted lady's agreeable works of fiction.—*Messenger.*

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

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BARRINGTON. A Novel. By CHAS. LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "One of Them," &c., &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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☞ Any of the above works sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

CAPITAL NEW BOOKS

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THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS. A Second Series of these capital Humorous Articles. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25. Also, a new edition of First Series, $1 25.

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NEXT WEEK.

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UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY. By Henry W. Bellows, D. D. 8vo. paper. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

"ORDER," METHOD, SYSTEM—HOW TO cultivate and develop it on Phrenological principles. A good lesson for young gentlemen and ladies who would succeed in life. COLD FEET—Causes, and how to keep them warm; also, to avoid corns, bunions, &c. Literary Exhaustion—How to keep up vitality. In February Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

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PSYCHOLOGY, OR THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL.—Intuition, Dreaming, Second Sight, Forewarnings, Somnambulism accounted for; Trance; The "Power," Losing Strength, etc., described in the Feb. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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PHYSIOLOGY—STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN Body, with the

—A letter recently received in Chelsea, Mass., dated at Mobile, (Ala.,) Oct. 10, says: "It has now been two years since we parted; you with a fixed determination for the Union, went North, while I determined to remain here. Would to God that I had started with you—I should have now been satisfied; but here I am, with no other means but to remain here, and God only knows when I may get away. I acknowledge I did wrong when I advised you to stay here, and I am glad that you took the wisest course in getting away. Things look bad here, and nothing doing but making preparations to defend the city. You well know what I would write if I was not afraid that some of the people might get it here."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach a sermon to young men at Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. T. S. HASTINGS will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING, at his own church.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a meeting (D. V.) at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr TYNG, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rev. J. T. Duryea, Rev. Alexander Reed and Col. McKean, who have been with the army. Tickets free. Can be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No 683 Broadway; Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, and at the *Times* Office.

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"THE COMPLETENESS OF GOD'S WORKS."—Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the second of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON will preach the third sermon of this course on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 15. At the close of the services, a collection in aid of the church will be taken. All are invited.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING of the New-York Seaman's Friend Society on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-st. M. E. Church, near Washington-square. The object of which is to establish a home in this City for the men in our navy. Come all!!! who are friendly to the cause. Addresses may be expected from Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rev. Mr. HODGE, Rev. R. THOMPSON, Rev. L. S. WEED and the Corresponding Secretary.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER Institute, Pastor W. H. SWARTZ, preaches every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Theme of discourse on SUNDAY all day—*The Nature and Time of the Millenium, First and Second Resurrections and Second Death*; or a scriptural exposition of Revelations, 20th chapter. Come in the morning and hear both discourses. Seats free, and welcome to all.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the third sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul, its Immateriality, Indestructibility and Priceless Value*. Evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST. —The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Person and Work of Christ*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Friends of Jesus are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service is held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Short addresses and sweet hymns by the children. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will deliver his wonderful lecture on the *Sign Language; or, How the Deaf Hear and the Dumb Speak*, in the lecture-room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Admission, 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, and by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

REV. MILO MAHAN, D. D., PROFESSOR in the Gen. Theological Seminary, will deliver his great lecture on *Homer; or, The Philosophy of Life Illustrated from Homer*, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st., for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Admission 25 cents.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Presiding Elder Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor of Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 69 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. HOFF; AFTERNOON at 3, Communion, EVENING at 7 P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father REED, Musical Director. Rehearsal every SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M., in University Building, Washington-square.

WOE TO THE LAND SHADOWING WITH WINGS!—The Messenger will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Message of Prophecy to the American Nation*.—Isa xviii. Seats free, and Christians invited and admonished to hear.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, Rev. E. P. SLAFTER, of Boston, in behalf of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING upon the *Order and Process of the Final Judgment*. The Revival meetings will be continued during the week.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer-meeting at 2½ P. M. Services every evening this week except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—We understand that Rev. P. MASON BARTLETT, Chaplain of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. O. C. Dodge, is expected in the City to-day to distribute money to the families of the men of the above regiment in New-York and vicinity.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUperiority of the Universalist Doctrine of Salvation —tenth of the Series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. MORNING Sermon at 10½.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION—On SUNDAY, at 10½, morning, at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Short lecture, prayer and conference at 2½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

"A MODEL CONGREGATION."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will also preach in the Morning on *Working and Waiting*.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ABIEL SILVER. Subject—*The Deluge*. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. E. S. HUNTINGTON, RECTOR OF St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, will preach at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., on the occasion of the annual collection for the Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. HOBART, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM BANNARD having accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Kingsboro, N. Y., will preach his farewell sermon SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY will preach in the Stone Church, (28th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men. Seats free.

REV. WM. TUNISON, THE ELOQUENT preacher of Newark, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Mr. CROOKER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., by Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, commencing next SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. ROBERTSON, OF TROY, N. Y., will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mediators and Their Office*.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

TO THE WELSH.—REV. THOS. THOMAS, from Utica, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at No. 199 Mulberry-st. Preaching in the Welsh language at the above place every Sunday.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free.

REV. DR. VAN NEST, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, will preach to the Soldiers at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the work of a small family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 163 East 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, who understands French and German cooking in all their branches, wants a situation in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family, and with a family of grown persons; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker; also a good washer and ironer; one who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as laundress, one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a laundry in all its branches; can give good City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 7th-av., corner 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a small private family; she is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting and can do up ladies' finery in the best manner; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 18th-st., on Friday and Saturday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 years of age, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale house. He is of a willing and obliging disposition, and would make himself generally useful for a small compensation; has had a limited experience; satisfactory references will be given. Please address Box No. 3,524 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a private family, as coachman; has two years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address or call at No. 56 East 12th-st., basement door, or W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as coachman and to attend to a garden, or to take charge of a country seat in the neighborhood of the City; he can refer to previous employers as to capability, &c. Address K. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a respectable young man as coachman; is of good habits, and perfectly understands his business; would assist in garden. Best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers on light axes for army use. Apply to
C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm in Westchester County; he must understand the business thoroughly, as well as the care and management of horses; American or Scotchman preferred. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give satisfactory references, is wanted in Orange, New-Jersey. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO LEARN THE fancy goods business; one who resides with his parents, and can give unexceptionable references; salary $50 first year. Address, with real name and references, L. M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WELL-RECOMMENDed infant's nurse—American English or German—to go a short distance from town. Address, by mail, J. GARDNER, No. 48 West 17th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH JOBbing-house, two first-rate salesmen, acquainted with the business. Address, stating amount of salary required and reference, B., Box No. 1,444, Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress: to competent persons, well recommended, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 119 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A wholesale produce house in this City; he must be a stout, able-bodied man, able and willing to do hard work; must be handy at coopering; German preferred. Address Box 4,637 New-York Post-Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY single man; one who understands his business and prefers a situation in the country. Apply at No. 71 Pine-st., H. C. BEACH, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a Protestant woman in the above capacity; she must be well recommended; City reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 20 Waverly-place.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO. —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 766.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel, which will present a facade of 150 feet to the lake, with double piazzas. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 300 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. Henry Caldwell, A. S. Caldwell and others, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.

E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 30th-st., $9,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 32d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 35th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 38th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 39th-st., $8,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., [illegible]

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $300 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,600; a corner brick store for $2,200; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven rooms; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
House and lot No. 265 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 148 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.
R. AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWN-stone front houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 47th st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the mornings, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING KNOWN as the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 43d-st. and 8th-av., with pews, cushions, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., all complete. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. If not sold by THURSDAY, Feb. 12, it will be offered at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on that day. Terms cash. Apply to S. T. SMITH, No. 668 8th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 2D-AV., 22d and 28th sts. Also, houses and lots on Bayard, Mott, Pearl and Clinton sts. Also, houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Also, store property on Walker-st. 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Wanted, first-class houses in good locations. Also, a store in Broad-st., near Wall.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—The new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place; house about 24.6x55 feet; lot 109 feet to an alley in the rear; Rogers' lease, 14 years to run, at $250 ground rent, and renewable; a very comfortable house, in a central and convenient location. For terms, &c., apply on the premises between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 29th-st., near 5th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 53D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st.; is one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 182 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 90 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AND MUST BE SOLD—A three-story and basement high-stoop house in East 30th-st., 23x48x100 feet. Price only $6,400. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 4th-av.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence at Greenwich, Conn., with from 12 to 40 acres, to suit the purchaser, comprising a commodious mansion, fine farmer's house, barns, carriage house and other out-buildings, extensive orchards of best apples, fine pears and other fruit. This place affords unusual advantages, being immediately adjoining churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depot. The view from the dwelling-house is unsurpassed, being on the brow of Putnam's Hill, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Sound for twenty miles. A small dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood in this City will be taken in exchange. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 765 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,064 Post-office.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FITTON & JONES, No. 20 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 222 General Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 643 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 16th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.

Can only be seen by a permit from
[651] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS on the property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st. The improvements consist of two tenement brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard. The lots are 50x115; would suit for manufacturing purposes. The lease has 13 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is desirably located, it being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 3.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storeroom; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent, $300.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 394 Hudson-st., 26 feet front by 90 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store. Possession immediately. Suitable for a carpet store or piano factory. To be let entire or separate. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, TO LET.—No. 74 University-place, corner 13th-st., to a private family only. Premises now occupied by owner, and in fine order. For terms and cards of admission, apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 56 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET, THE STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, for many years occupied for the jewelry business, and one of the most desirable locations in Maiden-lane, for that or any other business. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 26, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 142 Grand-st.

TO LET—A MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE, IN 12TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; high stoop; gas and water throughout. Lot 21 by 103 feet. Location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH.
SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A very desirable corner property in Brooklyn, near the City Hall, a first-rate business stand for the grocery or other retail business. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 18 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 28 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 81 White-st.; suitable for a foundry, or some mechanical business; long lease if required. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

PIERS TO LEASE.—EASTERLY HALF PIER No. 8 East River, 460 feet long by 40 wide. Piers Nos. 6 and 8 North River, each 600 by 40 feet. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHes to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $300 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, New-York.

$7,000 WILL BUY A VALUABLE FARM of 170 acres, 2½ miles from Stroudsburgh, 3 from Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; good buildings, three apple orchards, and other fruit trees; 30 acres timber, 25 meadow, balance plow land, with running water in nearly every field; beautifully situated in a pleasant neighborhood. Sold to close an estate. Apply for two days, to ROBERT HUSTON,
STROUDSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—CONtaining 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 348 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSE WANTED—EITHER TO PURCHASE or hire, by a desirable tenant; a modern three-story and attic dwelling, situated between 20th and 28th-sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address or apply, stating location, price &c., at No. 108 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FOUR-STORY HOUSE, well located on Murray Hill; price about $16,000 to $17,000. Also one for $15,000. Address J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, which will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Course of Four Lectures on *Political Economy* will be delivered by
SIMON STERN, Esq.,
at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8½ o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays, at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A large lot of lumber, 50 large kettles, 100 barrels tarpipe, platform scales, cooking utensils, large ice-box. Can be seen at No. 64 Franklin-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK.

TRIAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1862.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

A full TABULAR ABSTRACT (23 columns on one large sheet) of the accounts of all the Stock Capital Fire Insurance Companies of the State for the year 1862, prepared from the official returns in the State Insurance Department—showing at a glance the exact financial condition and business of each company.

SINGLE COPIES 25 CENTS.

GRIERSON & ECCLESINE,
Publishers *Wall-st. Underwriter*,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	238,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.
Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Mills.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Aetna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

WANTED.
New-York Consolidated Stage Company Stock.
Chemung Railroad Company Stocks.
American Coal Company Stock.
Home Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Commerce Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Howard Fire Insurance Company Stock.
People's Fire Insurance Company Stock.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,159,411 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,856 52

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 88
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,863 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,750 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,386 85
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 88
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,784 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTION SALES
Solicited and attended to on favorable terms.
Also
Private sales of the same.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 38 Wall-st.
Late with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.

$7,000 CLEVELAND CITY SCRIP, INterest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$8,000 East Cleveland Horse Railroad Company, first and only mortgage; interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
$10,000 Buffalo City Water Stock.
$25,000 Minnesota State Bonds.
65 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Stock.
150 shares Dubuque and Sioux City Preferred Stock.
$1,000 Vermont Valley First Mortgage Bonds.
76 shares Naugatuck Railroad Stock.
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Treasurer,
No. 67 William-st.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 2d February, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
DAVID B. MOSES,	ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	WM. THOMPSON,
HENRY J. HART,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON.
VAND. L. BUXTON,	

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 10th inst. Poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE MONITOR, EXTRA, ISSUED this day, contains official reports of all Fire Insurance Companies permitted to do business in New-York, their income, profits, losses and surplus. Merchants, insurers and stockholders will find it an invaluable and perfect guide. Orders received at Room No. 5, No. 14 Wall-st.

$90,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. for one year, and at 6 per cent. for the following four years on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1-2 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS.—Ample security in real estate will be given. Those only having the cash apply to
J. N. KING,
No. 10 Cortlandt st., second floor.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, wanted by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, Corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A CASH DIVIDEND to Stockholders of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., and an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of 1861, payable on demand.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of
SIXTY (60) PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending Jan. 31.

Scrip ready for delivery March 1. All free from Government Tax.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only*. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. —The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. Porter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
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7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
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11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

NOBBE BROTHERS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting an
EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
in connection with their old established houses in
BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
J. NEIMEYER,
A. NOBBE.
OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

500 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN NUT coal, large size, for sale low, in lots to suit. Also, cannel in yard. GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 43 Pine-st., and No. 19 Wooster-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
[illegible]
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.
EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.
JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. WILLIAM A. POND.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of piano-fortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.
WILLIAM A. POND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. JOHN MAYELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, is, by mutual consent, and the withdrawal of T. C. FANNING, this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, and be conducted under the name and firm of ENSIGN & BRIDGMAN.
EDWARD H. ENSIGN,
ERASTUS C. BRIDGMAN,
THOMAS C. FANNING.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.
DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES. The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 163 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Paper and Rag Warehouse from No. 19 Beekman-st. to No. 136 Fulton-st., opposite Church. We intend to keep on hand a stock of Paper, Twine and Paper Bags, suited to the use of wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, grocers, druggists, manufacturers, &c. Buyers will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Paper of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice. Rags and paper stock bought and sold on commission.
FREEMAN & ROBERTSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 639 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY Feb. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, CAPT. A. M. SMITH,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14
ETNA	Saturday	Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:38 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:50 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 6.45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the JEWISH MAIDEN has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess .... MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.
This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.
LOVE TURNED TO HATE.
The performances will conclude at 10¾ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.
THIS AFTERNOON, (Saturday,) Feb. 7,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE—MATINEE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The Academy, at the Matinée, will be heated comfortably.
Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½.
(in consequence of the length of the programme.)
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A MATINEE.
Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA.
Mme. LORINI in her celebrated rôle of NORMA.
Mlle. MORENSI as ADALGISA, MACCAFERRI as POLIO, and SUSINI as OROVESO.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,
with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.
Sig. DU BREUL as JEAN.
Tickets for the Matinée, $1, to admit to any part of the house, are for sale in advance at the usual ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE
will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.
The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

GERMAN OPERA,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
THE POACHER,
Comic opera, in three acts, by A. Lortzing, Mesdames Johannsen, Schaumberg, and Messrs. Quint, Graff and Weinlich in the principal rôles.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI will be exhibited THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; also the PANORAMA OF THE WAR, at the HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway. Evening at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; sephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 36 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY DRUG business on Long Island; been established over ten years; yearly profits over $1,700; stock worth $3,000; store, $4,500; $1,000 in cash required. Address immediately, E. B. WILSON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—PARTNER wanted, with $5,000, to manufacture pure spirits, domestic liquors and cigars. Business entirely cash. Factory now ready. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM VAN. WYCK, Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY SITuated in Broadway, and doing a fair business. Will be sold low for cash. Address F., Box 1,983 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH and respectability wishes to form the acquaintance of some lady with a view to matrimony. The person answering must be possessed of youth, beauty and an amiable disposition. Address ELLIS VINCENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
The best article ever made for RHEUMATISMS, LUMBAGO, COLD FEET, pain in the back, and for all LOCAL PAIN or weakness. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 4 Union-square, and at No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.
Price 23 cents per pound.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST.,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 236 Greenwich-st., N.Y.,
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island,
No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
And by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DAY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Laura Keene
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
Of the highly successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
TWO CHARACTERS TO-NIGHT,
GERTRUDE and JENNY LIND,
GERTRUDE and JENNY LIND.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
LOAN OF A LOVER.
GERTRUDE (with songs and duets)...MRS. JOHN WOOD
JENNY LIND.
MRS. JOHN WOOD as JENNY LEATHERLUNGS
With her unrivaled burlesque imitations of
GREAT MUSICAL CELEBRITIES,
AND BURLESQUE OPERATIC AIRS.
MR. and MRS. WHITE,
In which Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Emma Taylor, Miss Ione Burke, Mr. Robson, Mr. Daly and Mr. Stoddart will appear.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD......in the....PRINCIPAL ROLE
MR. WALCOT, Sen........as the..............KING
THE ARAB GIANT.........as...........GALLIFRON
With a powerful cast of characters, chorus, &c., &c., new and splendid scenery, music, &c., &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Repetition of the great Benefit Bill! Last night of the beautiful CUBAS and the great character actor, C. W. COULDOCK. The performance will commence with the French drama, LA FOLIE; to be followed by Celeste's celebrated pantomime play of LA NAMARATTAH; after which, Mr. COULDOCK will appear in his great role of PENHOLDER, in ONE TOUCH OF NATURE, with the Spanish Dance, LA MADRILENA; to conclude with the FRENCH SPY—presenting a bill of most extraordinary attraction. Monday next, 9th—EDWIN BOOTH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.
LUCIE DIDIER.
Drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Leon Battu and Jaime fils.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscription and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES will be delivered in Broadway and 47th-st. hall.
No. 1, by WM. WHITE WILLIAMS "Forty Days in Jerusalem." Illustrated by maps, costumes and curiosities, MONDAY, Feb. 9, 7½ P. M.
No. 2, by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D. "Scotland and the Scots." Feb. 23, 7½ P. M.
No. 3, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in April.
Tickets for the course, 50c.; single, 25c.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
is an old and reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified teachers;
For teachers who desire engagements;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting school properties.
TEACHERS WANTED—Lady for English and Music, *Western Pennsylvania*, personal interview required this day, lady for *French, Music and English, near the City*—salary liberal; French gentleman for partial engagement, in the City; lady for French, Drawing and Painting, in *Kentucky*; gentleman for military drill and English branches; French lady, for City school. Several schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" NO 561 B'dway, schools and families supplied gratuitously with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Teachers of French and Music wanted: References Appleton & Co.; Harpers Brothers. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and well qualified to instruct in common and higher English, including drawing, wishes a situation for a part or the whole of the time. May be seen daily, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Townsend's Academy, No. 260 Bowery, or a note addressed to TEACHER, as above, will receive attention.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady would like a situation as resident governess; she is qualified to teach the English branches, French, harp, piano and guitar, with singing; she is willing to go to California; best references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LAdy, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF
HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:
470 Green salted and dry hides.
211 Sheepskins.
42 barrels tallow.
9 barrels tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.
To be peremptorily sold on
FOREIGN ACCOUNT.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, the most of which have just arrived by steamer, will be positively sold without reserve. Among them will be found:

Sheep and Goat	Van Severdonck
Interior	Mertz
Winter Scene	Smets
Taking the Pilot	Cannemans
Cattle Piece	Hy Savry
The Happy Father	Pes

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, baby's carriage, kitchen range, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINITY of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1859. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 38 Gold-st. THOMAS H. NORRIS.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7,
GRAND FAMILY JUBILEE.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY POSITIVELY,
Of that charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE ALL-CONQUERING QUEEN OF BEAUTY!
Who charms all eyes! and captivates all hearts!!
YES! THE VERY LAST DAY!
The last she will ever be exhibited, as she will be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
NEXT TUESDAY, the 10th inst.,
After which she will never be seen in public, the little General having determined that she shall never be exhibited after she becomes
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB.
Hence
TO-DAY IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
of seeing the magnificent little lady.
NOW IS THE TIME.
It is emphatically NOW OR NEVER!
She will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M.,
and, to accommodate all who come to see her, to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, the Manager will give
FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
ONE IN THE MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1½ AND 3 O'CLOCK,
ONE IN THE EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors, he will
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
so determined is he that every patron of the Museum shall see every attraction announced in the bills and advertisements.
The drama selected for the occasion is the
MORAL DOMESTIC PIECE,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
OR,
THERESA'S VOW!
MISS WARREN
appears on the stage and is introduced to the audience at each performance, and
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum every hour.
HER MORNING LEVEE, FROM 10 TILL 12,
is much less crowded than the others, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL! COME EARLY,
BUT COME WITHOUT FAIL,
and see this magnificent
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES,
before she takes her departure from public life.
Also, to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter, for Ladies, Misses and Masters, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock. For Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons when disengaged.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.
The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.
Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.
A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A BOEHM FLUTE WANTED—SECONDhand; straight bore preferred. Address, with description and terms, E. N. A., No. 9 University-place, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST WOULD like a situation in a Protestant Church in this City. Address ORGANIST, No. 38 5th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:
PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellwood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.
WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 1? years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.
BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.
GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.
BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.
IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Siane, 3 years; never started.
IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.
CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.
CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.
FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.
BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.
Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:
BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.
CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, " years.
CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.
BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.
BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.
BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.
These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No Definite News Regarding the Movements of the French.

Martial Law Being Strictly Enforced.

Execution of a Mexican at Vera Cruz.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 28th ult., received by the steamer *Roanoke* last evening, gives the following as the latest intelligence from Mexico:

By the steamer *Mejico* we have received files of the *Vera Cruzano* up to the 16th, brought to Santiago de Cuba by the French mail steamer *Louisiane*. We publish the most interesting news that is found in our cotemporary.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

M. DE SALIGNY has been appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Gen. MEJIA defeated Gen. DOBLADO, taking from him $400,000 and a large number of muskets, which, by some parties, are raised to a fabulous amount, and which, we believe, consist of about two or three thousand. MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 16.

Important news is communicated to us from Orizaba, dated the 8th inst. According to this they say that affairs progress well, and the news from the interior is pretty favorable with respect to the operations of our colleagues.

After the defeat that Gen. MEJIA gave Gen. ECHEAGARAY, in San Jose Cusasviejas, taking from him the arms and money that he was conducting, he surprised Gen. DOBLADO between Celaya and Salamanca, taking from him likewise all his artillery and pursuing him as far as Guanajuato. These operations, as they are transmitted to us, will enable TOVAR and SOSADA (guerrilla chiefs of Jalisco) being able to join MEJIA, and seize upon Mexico, whilst operations are carried on at Puebla, where much resistance is not expected, because they have nothing more to care about there, nor in the capital. They have destroyed everything; there is no more money, and their safety is in dispersing and flight.

Gen. DONAI arrived at Quecholac, where CARBAJAL, CUELLAR and ROJAS had destroyed the grinding-stones of the flour mills, who, with their 1,500 horsemen, left the night before the arrival of Gen. DONAI, in the direction of Puebla. The flour mills have been repaired. All the towns are arming, resolved to defend themselves without assistance against every robber and incendiary who may try to destroy them.

More than eighty persons, it is said, have been banished from Mexico to Mordia, on account of the contribution which they imposed of $250,000 monthly, divided among certain persons, of whom some are those banished.

About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a strong north wind began to blow, which will prevent the arrival of the steamers that bring the rest of the inhabitants of Tampico, (about six hundred of whom arrived the day before yesterday,) who emigrate because GARZA, on hearing of the evacuation of that city and port, published an *ukase*, in which he imposes the penalty of death upon all those who, by accepting the intervention, have taken office or armed themselves to take care of the city. It is said that as many as seven unfortunate persons have been hung by him, whom he took away on retiring from Tampico for the country or the interior of the republic.

The *Diario of Santiago de Cuba* publishes, in its issue of the 23d, the following letter of the 15th, which its correspondent at Vera Cruz addresses to it:

"The reserve which is observable in the newspapers, the fear of those writing intelligence, and, above all, the want of communications with the interior, are the reasons that prevent me from fulfilling the duties with which you favored me, with the exactness, and to the extent that I should desire, so that the *Diario* might offer to its readers a truthful picture of what is passing in this unfortunate Republic. The partiality of the *Veracruzano* makes me always doubtful about its news, and on that account I try to learn by private conversation what is passing, and with the greatest difficulty is any information obtained, for the fear of Martinique is rapidly extending itself among the people disposed to be politicians.

Things are in a bad state here, and from the interior we have no true intelligence which can inform us rightly of the state of the question. It is known that the French were at Perote, on the road from Jalapa to Puebla, and at San Agustin del Palmar; by way of Orizaba to Puebla. Of these two places the former is thirty leagues distant from Puebla, and the latter twenty-five.

It appears that there have been battles with the guerrillas who have been rather troublesome to the French.

A regular number of troops marched out of Puebla for the purpose of fighting the latter, and mention is even made of an action which the Mexicans call a victory, and it is said that there were great losses on the side of the French. But all this is vague news, for as I told you before, there is no communication with the interior from its having been most vigorously forbidden by JUAREZ, and *news that is unfavorable to the French is not published*. The disaffected do not dare to whisper, through fear of *making a forced voyage to the French Antilles*.

In November there was, as you know, an expedition of 3,000 men to Tampico, for the purpose of bringing back mules, but they got very few. The troops have returned, and only a gunboat has been left at the bar. By the leaving of the French, those of the reactionary party who joined them, see themselves in the greatest difficulty, fearing the vengeance of those of JUAREZ's party, and many have resolved to come to this city.

Wagons and mules have arrived from New-York, and by this means sufficient trains have been completed to be able to go to Orizaba and Puebla.

The *Redactor* of Santiago de Cuba contains the following:

"The trains of artillery intended for the siege of Puebla were on the way to Orizaba.

The troops of Jalapa were to be united with the forces of Orizaba, four leagues before arriving at Puebla.

The English company, to whom had been granted the permission to build a railroad for uniting Vera Cruz with the Pacific, having presented their claim to the French Government, the latter had done no more than rectify some places as far as Orizaba, granting to the above-named company its lawful rights, placing at its disposition the material that has been brought from the United States, as well as that which is expected from France; and moreover allowing them 120,000 francs per month until the company can dispose of the funds which it has in Mexico.

MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO, whose death had been announced at Vera Cruz, but as it appears without foundation.

The *Louisiane* brings sixty-four passengers, five for this city and the rest for France. There was on board Mr. TOMASSET, one of the French agents commissioned to go to Mexico to confer with JUAREZ at the beginning of the expedition."

Admiral LA GRAVIERE was not far from Tampico.

The small pox, it appears, has not made any progress of consideration, and the *Veracruzano* says respecting it: "However, neither the authorities nor the heads of families ought, in our opinion, to neglect, each one in his province, through too much confidence in its abating, because it is not impossible that the malady may yet gain strength, which may God forbid."

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH COURTS MARTIAL.

In the *Diario* of the 30th we find the following:

By the French steamer-of-war *Ardeche*, which left Vera Cruz on the 24th and entered to-day in our port, we have received two numbers of the *Veracruzano*, dated the 19th and 23d. We publish, in consequence, two official documents from the columns of our cotemporary, but they are entirely without news from the interior:

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 20.

Sub-Prefecture of the District of Vera Cruz.—The Prefect of the District, in a communication of yesterday, says to the subscriber as follows:

This Prefecture has to-day received the following communication, which, being translated, says: Mr. Prefect: I have the honor to transmit you a circular from the Commander-in-Chief, asking you to have the kindness to have it translated into Spanish, and to take the necessary steps that may conduce to giving it the greatest possible publicity.

Circular.—In conformity with the French code of military law, every individual accused as the author or accomplice of treason, spying, tampering with the army, revolt, insubordination, rebellion, violence against a French soldier, taking away, stealing or hiding military effects, money, or anything that belongs either to the State or to the army—or, in a word, of any crime or misdemeanor that effects the safety of the army, will be made to appear before a French Court-martial, of whatever nation he may be. I beg of you to cause these regulations to come to the knowledge of the inhabitants. Headquarters at Orizaba, Jan. 5, 1863. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Prefect, please to accept the expression of my highest consideration. J. DURAND ST. ARNAUD.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 17, 1863.

MR. PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ: I communicate the present to your honor for your information, and to the end that it may be published in the official paper, making it known to the authorities of the towns that are under your jurisdiction. The which is now published for the knowledge of the inhabitants of the district.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 18, 1863. D. BERREAN.

A MEXICAN EXECUTION.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

In compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, on the 15th inst., there was put in force in the fortress of Ulloa the sentence of death by the Court-martial against BARTOLO BANDERAS and JUSTO PASCO, accused of [illegible]. The [illegible], after [illegible], were [illegible] in the presence [illegible], all the formalities prescribed by the French code of military law being carried out.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

No Further News of the Florida—A Foolish Story About Admiral Wilkes—The Affair with the Spanish War Steamer Princess de Asturias—The Latest Mexican Advices—The Spanish Government and Slavery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

We have had no further news here about the doings of the *Florida*, nor of the doings of Admiral WILKES, who went out in pursuit of the Confederate pirate, as I mentioned in a former letter. A ridiculous story was spread here with respect to WILKES, which, I believe, has no foundation. It was that, in his departure he had chased a Confederate vessel inside of Cuban waters, and that a Spanish war steamer, which was in the vicinity, seeing this, fired at the United States steamer to warn her to desist, but that this notice not being heeded, the Spanish steamer fired two balls at the United States steamer, upon which she desisted from any further pursuit. This I believe to be all moonshine, and only one of the ridiculous tales which the *do-nothing* inhabitants of this luxurious city are so disposed to invent for the evening amusement of themselves and company in their nightly *tertulias*. The facts of the case are as follows, and we give them as translated from the columns of the *Diario*, by which it will be seen that the affair, which was not so belligerent as by some it was pretended to be, did not take place afar off with Admiral WILKES, but here at the mouth of the harbor. The following is the account as given by the *Diario de la Marina*:

"Reports, more or less contradictory, having been put in circulation about an incident that occurred between the Spanish screw steamer *Princesa de Asturias* and a National vessel a few days ago, we have endeavored to obtain information of all possible exactness about the circumstance, and have succeeded in making out that in effect on the 23d ult., the above-named Spanish steamer, while cruising about, observed at midday an American war-steamer with three masts, which must have been the *Oneida*, and which was lying off the mouth of the harbor of Havana. The Captain of the *Princesa* then directed himself toward the steamer with the intention of intimating to it that according to the laws of neutrality and the freedom of the territorial waters, it could not remain in that spot, but must either enter the harbor or put out to sea. At this moment there came out the small mail steamer of Key West, *Reaney*, which directed itself with full steam to the Federal steamer, with the evident object of communicating some news to it; this it succeeded in doing before the *Princesa* could come up in time to prevent it, the Federal steamer entering the harbor, and the small mail steamer continuing on her voyage with the utmost velocity.

The Captain of the *Princesa* thus proceeded in pursuit of the *Reaney*, and as the latter continued on her way he had to fire without a ball, and twice afterward with it, which obliged it to turn round and come alongside of the Spanish vessel, to the Commander of which the Captain of the *Reaney* made his excuses, saying that he had not observed the signals that had been made to him. After this the *Reaney* entered the harbor, which it left again later.

Such are the particulars that we have been able to acquire with respect to this circumstance, in which the conduct of the commander of the Spanish cruiser is fully justified in not permitting that in the territorial limits of our waters, and at the mouth of our ports, there should be practiced by the vessels of war of another nation, any other action except that of freely entering and going out of them. Moreover, in the present case, and in conformity with the laws of neutrality, declared by the Government of Her Majesty between the belligerants of North and South America, it is not permitted that, inside the maritime limits, intelligence should be communicated that may be prejudicial to either of the two contending parties."

From Mexico the news is very trifling. The only intelligence received, in addition to that already given, being what has been brought by the French transport *Ardeche*, and which is contained in the following communication addressed to the *Diario*:

Little or no news can I communicate to-day to you, because we have nothing recent from the interior; it may be said that we are living in *limbo*. However, we know that all is going on with prudence. Gen. FOREY continued on the 8th at Orizaba and from there they say, that he will not leave until there arrive the reinforcement of 10,000 men which he has asked for from the Emperor. With this force he will form his reserve corps to cover the road that he is going to pass over, and with what he has (some 30,000 men) he will attack Puebla, which is well fortified, and eager, they say, to come to blows with the French, of whom they have lost all fear.

Communication continues interrupted and the convoys only leave Orizaba and go there well guarded.

The cities of Tampico and Jalapa have been abandoned by the Frenchforces who afforded there safety and protection. Those who thought that they would continue enjoying these benefits have had to leave those places, and the steamer that takes this letter brought from Tampico more than 500 emigrants. The authorities of JUAREZ now occupy them and are hanging those who afforded services to the French. How horrible!

An event occurred yesterday, at San Juan de los Remedios, which caused much sensation in that place. It appears that a colored man, who had been sentenced to death, was conducted to the scaffold with the usual formalities, but when arrived the execution could not take place, on account of some disarrangement in the instrument of punishment—the *garote*. The unfortunate wretch had to be taken back, when, in consequence of what had occurred, the corporation sent a memorial to the Captain-General to pardon the culprit, which favor was granted, until the will of the Government at home should be made known.

A rather important step on the subject of Slavery has been taken by the Spanish Government. An order has been published in the official *Gazette*, dated Madrid, Dec. 11, 1862, by which it is decreed that slaves going with their masters to the United States North, or to any free country, become thereby free, the same as if they had gone to Spain.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer having been as low as 52°, an unparalleled severity for this favored climate; in consequence, the inhabitants are all wrapped up in cloaks and great coats, and blankets and all such things are in great request of a night. LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 24th by the French steamer of war *Ardeche*, and previous to those up to the 17th *via* Santiago de Cuba. There is nothing in the Mexican news to communicate to you save vague rumors, so vague, in fact, that I do not record them.

The French have executed two of their prisoners for having poisoned, or attempting to poison, some French officers.

All seems quiet in a military view.

The siege trains are still in Vera Cruz, without which even the French do not hope to take Puebla.

The small pox is abating, though the hospital built for that class of patients is nearly full.

I have heard nothing reliable, since my last, from either the *Florida* or *Alabama*. The rumor most worthy of credit is, that the latter received four shots from the *Hatteras*, and that she carried the prisoners from that vessel to Kingston, or rather to Port Royal, (to the arsenal,) where she is to undergo repairs, which will detain her three days, at least. I trust that the many vessels in search of her may find her, and there is some probability now that they will.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOW—To enable qualified voters of the State, in the service of the United States, to vote in certain elections.

By Mr. LITTLE—To regulate imprisonment in the State of United States convicts.

By Mr. HARDIN—To increase the powers of Notaries Public.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the resolutions in favor of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation were made the special order for Thursday evening.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the Banking law relative to the number of Directors necessary to form a quorum.

To enforce the liabilities of stockholders of banking corporations in relation to the collection of judgments.

The bill relative to the liabilities of stockholders in banking corporations was taken up.

The bill provides in the case of failure of the bank, the stockholders shall be liable in assessments up to the full amount of the stock, if necessary, to meet the liabilities.

Mr. PRUYN, the same bill was introduced last year. He had opposed it then and should continue his opposition. He moved that the clause which rendered the operation of the act most onerous upon the stockholders residing in our own State be stricken out.

Motion carried.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

Mr. FARNAM reported a bill appointing a Receiver General for the Trust Funds of the State.

Mr. FOLGER introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution, giving power to the Governor and Senate to appoint five Commissioners of Appeals, with the same compensation as Judges of said Court, to hear and determine, with the same force and effect as the Court, all appeals pending in the Court which may be transferred to them by said Court. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—To incorporate the Female Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TALMAN—To give the defendant in criminal trials the closing argument.

By Mr. LEDWITH—To increase the powers of Notaries Public in New-York and Kings County.

By Mr. FISHER—To prohibit banks of the State from selling or disposing of any specie above *par* during the time they suspend specie payments; making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie; and prohibiting loans on specie, under a forfeit of the bank charter.

By Mr. CLARK—To facilitate the closing up of insolvent and dissolved mutual insurance companies.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE PROCLAMATION

He Pronounces it a Mighty Event for the Colored Race, the Nation and the World.

A large and respectable audience collected at Cooper Institute to hear FREDERICK DOUGLASS' views on the Proclamation.

Mr. DOUGLASS was introduced by Rev. H. H. GARNETT, and spoke substantially as follows: He had come to talk to them of the greatest event of the century—of our whole history. That event was the fact that since the first day of January there had not been a slave in any State recognized as in rebellion against the Government, and that any slave had now the right to defend himself against the slaveholder as against a common robber. [Applause.] Assuming that the Proclamation of the President would be made good, it was impossible to conceive of a greater overturning by any nation, than would be occasioned. He hailed the Proclamation with joy, notwithstanding all that could be said against it. Our Star Spangled Banner now has a meaning. It affords shelter to all nations and all colors. He stood here not only as a colored man, a colored American, but as a colored citizen. The Attorney-General had announced that color is no disqualification of citizenship in the United States. [Applause.] We are all liberated—the black and the white—and the army is authorized to strike with all its might, even if it does hurt somebody. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. LINCOLN has dared to apply the old truth of human liberty to this time. He has dared to declare the truth of the Declaration of Independence. If adhered to, that truth will carry us through the struggle through which we are passing. [Applause.] As one who had been a slave, and bore upon his person the marks of Slavery, it was but natural that he should look at the Proclamation as a colored man. It was not only a mighty event for the bondmen and for the nation, but for the cause of truth throughout the world. Its advent would be ranked with Catholic emancipation, with the British Reform bill, with the repeal of the corn laws, the emancipation of 20,000,000 of Russian serfs, [applause,] and with every great event of history of a similar character. Though wrung out by the stern dictates of military necessity, it was in reality a moral necessity. We had been fighting the rebels with our soft white hands, and kept back our iron black hands. [Applause.]

The Proclamation suggested the conflict of unpopular truth with popular error. Truth could afford to be in the minority as one to a thousand. Good old JOHN BROWN [applause] was a madman two years ago, now the whole nation is as mad as he. [Applause.] Every honest soldier who marches into Virginia goes there to carry out the object that led JOHN BROWN to Harper's Ferry. [Applause.] But little hope would there be for this world of ours, with all its woes and villainies, if there were not in man a principle which induces him to accept the truth. Naturally man desires to do right, and to hold to the truth as against error. One of the peculiarities of our time is that the parties who cry for free speech, have changed places. The men who used to mob the Abolitionists are now in favor of the largest liberty of free speech. He would put himself on the record as saying that they had the right of the argument. If a man is so low as to spit on the grave of his mother, or so vile as to cheer for JEFF DAVIS, let him do it, and do not lock him up for it. [Applause.] He believed with JEFFERSON, that error might be left free, so long as truth was free to combat it. But to tolerate error is dangerous. Had the North been as faithful to all parts of the Constitution as to one—had we secured free speech as readily as we sought out our Pro-Slavery duties—had we protected the Anti-Slavery lecturer as we hunted the fleeing bondmen, we should have prevented the disaster that has come upon us. [Applause.] The dream and delusion of this hour is to restore the country to the condition it had before the war. But our present is but the legitimate fruit of our past. To be as we were, is to come back where we are. If we could restore the South as it was before, it would only bring us a worse civil war in the future. [Applause.] The conflict must go on until truth is slain on the field, or error is extirpated. [Applause.] He would welcome peace if we could have the right to bring Slavery under the law of free discussion. [Applause.] The animating motive of the rebellion is Slavery, which is against nature; but even if they should succeed, and should have a compromise, one of the old compromises, by which the South gets everything and the North nothing—[laughter and applause]—truth must triumph under a system of free discussion. There were individuals who were what might be called finished, and could be fenced in. [Laughter.] These men were our Old Hunkers, who regarded all progress as a disturber. But in spite of them the world moves. Less than a hundred years ago, the people of the west coast of Ireland are said to have harnessed their horses to the plough by their tails. [Laughter.] St. Patrick having banished the flies, it was obvious that there was no other use for a tail. [Applause.] The time had been when a learned divine thought it necessary to write a book to show that it was not a sin to baptize a negro. [Laughter.] We had made some progress since then. After all the oppressions of the Jews, the nations of Europe had to consult Jew ROTHSCHILDS before they could go to war. Jews had come up, and negroes would come up, by-and-bye. Only twenty years ago Mr. LLOYD GARRISON had been mobbed in Boston. But truth had progressed since then. Error could call names and throw brickbats, but it could not reason. BROOKS could stalk into the Senate to knock down SUMNER, but the argument stood yet. [Applause.]

Mr. DOUGLASS spoke of the violations of free speech in the South, quoting the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, FRANKLIN, and the fathers of '87, in opposition to Slavery, showing that no discussion is allowed in the South; that the Press, the pulpit, the State, literature and learning and religion at the South, were bribed by the friends of Slavery to defend the institution. He avowed his pity for those at the South who had suffered from the war, because they had been misled. They had been taught that Christ walked among Slavery and approved it, and that hunting slaves was simply following apostolic example, and that the Fugitive Slave law was only a second Epistle of Paul to Philemon. [Laughter.] If the slaveholders came with any misgivings as to the sin of Slavery, our Doctors of Divinity would tell them that Slavery was of Divine appointment. The North has rather encouraged the Southern slaveholder to believe that he is better than we. We have nursed this pride that is cutting our throats.

In Rochester, where he lived, every pulpit was open to slaveholders at the time the General Assembly met there—the city survived it. [Laughter and applause.] Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, whose hands were dripping with the blood of the slave, could be well received, but GEORGE B. CHEEVER had not a pulpit opened to him. He believed that this change of opinion with regard to Slavery was caused by the fact that Slavery was now found to be hurting the white man. [Applause.] If he had any doubt of our success, it was not on account of our own inferiority, for we were superior to the South in every way, but because the North failed to recognize fully the rights of the black man. [Applause.] It was fortunate that the Abolitionists did not see the end from the beginning, could they have seen the army of a million of men confronting each other, and the rivers red with blood, they might have shrunk from the responsibility, and have postponed the clash. The enemies of freedom, who worshipped at Mammon's altar, knew that this end would come. The South was flattered and encouraged by what was said of her by leading men of the North, men who cried for the Union and Slavery, and of justice and humanity, said "crucify them."

Mr. DOUGLASS dwelt upon the patient labors of the Abolitionists, and the terrible outrages upon free speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, of which the South had been guilty. He thought the war, costly as it was, would not be too costly if it secured universal liberty, if it elevated labor and made us get rid of the idea that to degrade the black is to elevate the white. It was from Slavery that arose the expressions "mudsills," "white trash," &c., and Gen. BUTLER—[applause]—had made the discovery that the rebellion was a war of the rich against the poor. He admitted that the Proclamation should have confused all the nation, and have liberated slaves in all the States, but he defended it from the charge of being only a paper proclamation. So were the Declaration, and the Magna Charter and the Constitution paper proclamations. But, how to make the paper proclamation flesh, and blood and body? Accept the service of the black men of the South. [Applause.] But, he knew it was said that the negro wouldn't fight, and he knew who said it. [Laughter and applause.] The next day the same men told us these sheep-like negroes would cut their masters' throats. [Laughter and applause.] So we were told one day that the negro would not work, and the same people were afraid the negro would come North and take away all the work from the white people. [Laughter and applause.] So we were told that the negroes would not make good soldiers, and then that perhaps they would fight so well that they would have to be promoted above white men. [Laughter and applause.] He left these combatants like the Kilkenny cats, with a fair possibility of the same result. [Laughter and applause.]

The black man could not be expected to go into the army as he had heretofore gone through the community—but, he must fight under the same protection and guarantees as the white soldier. He wanted the Government to compel the same guarantees for the safety of black prisoners as well as of white prisoners [applause.] He was with the Government so soon as the recruiting office was thrown open, and the right hand of fellowship extended. [Applause.] Stop calling us niggers, and call us soldiers, and, in such a war, we will fight with a will. [Applause.] The most delicate lady can be near a negro when he is a servant. The only objection to him is when he appears as a gentleman. [Laughter.] The negro fought the British, under JACKSON. Why not fight the rebels under HOOKER? [Applause.] He believed the negro would yet have his opportunity to be a soldier. He had faith in the virtue of the North, but none in the villainy of the South. [Laughter and applause.] JEFF. DAVIS would set us the example of employing negro soldiers.

For himself, he had felt whiter, and had combed his hair more easily since the 1st of January. [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLASS detailed with much humor the proceedings of the Boston meeting, and the reception of the President's Proclamation. Concluding with a hopeful prognostication for the future.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the new John Brown song.

[Advertisement.]

THE PAPER DUTY.

Memorial of the Paper Manufacturers.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

At a meeting of Paper Manufacturers, on the 30th day of December, in the City of New-York, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare a *memorial* which should bring before Congress some of the reasons why the duty on Foreign Paper should not be removed. The Committee must ask the indulgence of Congress while presenting their statement, as they are compelled to meet this question under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. The measure which they oppose has been introduced and advocated almost exclusively by, and in behalf of the newspaper Press. The power and influence of the Press is fully conceded; but this very power—peculiarly its own—which gives it at all times great influence, renders it truly formidable when, stimulated by its own interests, it undertakes to carry through Congress a measure involving a question of public policy, and one which, if adopted, would bring disaster to a branch of domestic industry of great magnitude.

Ordinarily great public measures are freely discussed through the Press; but we regret to say that free discussion of this question is excluded from the papers which are the most prominent in advocating the measure. The Committee are therefore obliged to present—more at length than would otherwise be necessary—their reasons for opposing the measure.

Although the rapid increase in the consumption of paper—especially printing paper—during the last twenty-five years is without a parallel, yet the wants of consumers have been promptly supplied by our own manufacturers. The long-established policy of the Government, combining revenue with the encouragement of home industry, has drawn a very large capital into this branch of business; and the production of paper has fully kept pace with the demand. Notwithstanding the fact that capital and labor are so much cheaper in Europe than here, yet prices of paper have ruled so low in this country that, under a revenue duty of twenty-four per cent., (the rate for many years prior to 1862,) the quantity imported has never been very large.

Competition among those engaged in the business has, for many years, reduced the profits below the average of other branches of manufacture. This has been more especially the case for the last five years; and during the year 1861 the market was overstocked, the prices reduced beyond precedent, the business attended with actual loss, and many mills compelled to suspend operations, and are now closed.

During the first six months of 1862 the demand gradually increased, causing an advance in the price of stock, and consequently of paper. In the meantime the supply of stock rapidly decreased.

About *sixty-five per cent.* of the whole amount of paper stock is derived from domestic rags of *cotton fabric*, and *twelve per cent.* from cotton waste, and rope and bagging, used in baling cotton.

Non-intercourse with the Cotton States, while cutting off the supply of cotton waste, rope and bagging—*one thousand tons per month*,—has, by diminishing the supply of cotton, raised the price of cotton goods at least *two hundred per cent.*; thus greatly reducing their consumption, and consequently the quantity of domestic rags. Hence the diminished supply of paper stock. In October, manufacturers became alarmed, fearing they might not be able to stock their mills. Prices of rags advanced two to three hundred per cent. This caused a rapid advance in the price of paper; consumers then became alarmed, and made purchases in anticipation of future wants, and both stock and paper soon reached a point higher than had been known for many years.

Consumers of printing paper, particularly the newspaper Press, whose prices were generally based upon low prices of paper, felt the change; an advance in their own prices became necessary, unless paper could be brought back to former rates. Under this state of things, when both manufacturers and consumers were alarmed, and uncertain in regard to the future, many of the newspapers not only increased their prices, which was reasonable and just, but also raised the charge of combination and monopoly against paper manufacturers, which was most unreasonable and unjust. Notwithstanding the fullest denials, this charge, *without a particle of evidence to sustain it*, has been reiterated again and again. Application has been made to Congress for a repeal, or a large reduction of the duty on foreign paper, in order to protect the Press from the effect of this alleged combination. The manufacturers of paper are compelled, in justice to themselves, to remonstrate most earnestly against this movement. The Committee have heard no satisfactory reasons why Congress should be called upon to select this particular branch of industry for a sudden change of their long-established policy—a change threatening disaster to those engaged in the business.

Paper has risen in price, because the cost has been increased by the rise in stock and labor, together with the general effect of a depreciated currency. Stock has advanced because the sources of supply have been cut off by our political troubles. If the alarm in regard to future supplies has been exaggerated—as is quite possible—and the extreme prices are not warranted, they will soon adjust themselves to a proper standard. *Any attempt to create and maintain prices upon a fictitious basis by combinations and monopolies, would be absolutely impossible under circumstances such as surround the business of manufacturing paper.* Those engaged in the business would be indeed most short-sighted to attempt, by any agreement or combination, to bring about a state of things which—however it may affect others—would necessarily result in nothing less than a calamity to themselves. And the Committee would here deny the charge of combination in the most unqualified terms, and confirm this denial by referring to the annexed certificate, signed by the proprietors of most of the large mills—of which the owners are members of the Paper Manufacturers' Association—and which alone supply not less than *one hundred and forty thousand pounds* per day, equal to three-fourths of the entire consumption in the large Atlantic cities. [See Certificate below.]

In view of the depressed state of the business, a portion of the manufacturers have had conferences during the last two years, and agreed upon and recommended minimum prices for a few leading kinds of paper, but the prices thus named do not exceed the average for five years preceding the war—making due allowance for the excise duty and the depreciation of the currency—and as they are much less than the actual *cost* of paper at the present price of stock, the recommendation soon became entirely inoperative. Manufacturers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. Stock has risen in a greater ratio than paper.

If the manufacturers could have rags, and other materials used by them, at the same rates as were paid prior to the war, and have payment in the then existing currency, paper would be furnished at the prices then paid.

Many mills are now filling large contracts with the newspaper Press at former prices, which will not pay for the raw material at the present price of stock. Bleaching powders, soda-ash, feltings, and other imported articles used by paper-makers, and from which the Government derive no inconsiderable revenue, have risen more than fifty per cent. Iron, copper, and many other articles largely used by the laboring classes, as well as by the Government, have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. *Cotton goods have advanced from two hundred to three hundred per cent.* Surely, some of these articles, especially cotton fabrics, are as much necessaries of life, and especially to the poor and laboring classes, as newspapers; yet we hear no cry of "combination" against the manufacturers, and no effort to reduce the duty on the imported article.

The manufacturers of paper are not alone responsible for the great calamity which has befallen our country, and which has disturbed, more or less, every branch of business. They will cheerfully bear their full share of the burden which the war has thrown upon us, and if not crippled by partial and oppressive legislation, the Government will receive from them not less than *one and a half millions of dollars* annually from the Excise tax.

No essential relief for the consumers of paper can be obtained by the measure proposed, unless importations become so large as to interfere disastrously with our own manufactures.

The magnitude of the interest involved in this question will be seen by the following statement:

There are in the loyal States not less than *six hundred mills*, exclusively for manufacturing paper. These are distributed in all the States, from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, employing a capital of more than *twenty millions* of dollars, and giving occupation and bread to not less than *fifty thousand* persons. The annual product of this business, based upon former prices, is estimated at THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS of dollars. In addition to the foreign stock, and other materials used for making paper, rags, valued at *ten millions* of dollars, saved by careful housewives, or collected in the streets of our large towns by the poor, are annually converted, by capital and labor, into a product worth at least *twenty millions* of dollars. Shut up our own mills, and this stock would be almost entirely lost, unless exported to give employment to the laborers of foreign countries, and the product returned to us, to be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

We respectfully submit that, while we are struggling for national existence, and the energies and resources of the country are taxed to the utmost, it is not the time for sudden changes in the long-established policy of the Government.

Nor is this the time hastily to adopt a measure that will open the door for the products of foreign countries, for the benefit of those who bear no part of the burden thrown upon our own industry at this crisis.

Leave this branch of manufacturing free to pursue its business unembarrassed by partial and unjust legislation, and efforts will be made which can hardly fail to produce favorable results. Foreign rags will be imported in increased quantities; and measures are now in progress which, in a few months, will increase the quantity of paper made from straw, flax and other fibrous materials, to an extent that will give great additional relief.

Time only is necessary to bring all the relief that can be looked for, while the country remains in its present disturbed condition.

In view of these statements, the undersigned, in behalf of the manufacturers of Paper whom they represent, most respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign paper.

NORMAN WHITE, New-York City.
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, W. Springfield, Mass.
E. R. COPE, Philadelphia, Penn.
S. D. WARREN, Boston, Mass.
J. C. PARSONS, Holyoke, Mass.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. H. MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
STEPHEN HOLMAN, Holyoke, Mass.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York City.
E. H. OWEN, South Lee, Mass.
Committee of the Paper Manufacturers.

CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The undersigned, members of the Paper-Makers' Association and Manufacturers of Printing Paper, hereby certify that said Association took no action in reference to prices of paper, which was obligatory upon its members. In view of the advance in the price of stock and the excise tax, it was *recommended* that news-paper be sold at not less than twelve and a half cents per pound, and book-paper at sixteen and eighteen cents, according to quality, with the excise tax. Making due allowance for the depreciation of the currency, these prices were no higher than the average for five years preceding the commencement of the war; they were based upon the value of stock at that time, and are much less than the actual *cost* to manufacturers at the present price of stock, which has since advanced more than fifty per cent.

This recommendation was not binding, but was considered as an expression of the views of the meeting, that the prices specified would only fairly remunerate the manufacturers.

We further certify that we have not been controlled in our prices by any action or proceedings of said Association, and we know that the charges that the recent advance in the price of Printing-Paper is to be attributed to combinations among Paper-Makers—which have been so industriously circulated—are utterly groundless.

GRANT, WARREN & CO., Boston, Mass.
WM. RUSSELL & SON, Lawrence, Mass.
JAMES D. MOWRY, Norwich, Conn.
B. F. MARTIN, Manchester, N. H.
RICHARDS & HOSKINS, Gardiner, Me.
DANIEL P. CROCKER, Lawrence, Mass.
H. V. BUTLER & CO., New-York.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York.
THODOSIUS S. BARTOW, Treasurer Chelsea Manufacturing Company, New-York.
CHARLES MAGARGE, Philadelphia, Penn.
JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
E. R. COPE, Philadelphia, Penn.
L. C. WOODRUFF, President Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOHN CARRIL & CO., Mill River, N. Y.
F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn.
D. & F. N. FAIRCHILD & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
LEWIS BUNCE & SONS, Manchester, Conn.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, President Cleveland (Ohio) Paper Company.
DAVIS & UPHAM, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
HARRISON, HANFORD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
C. HOWARD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
A. & W. ORR & CO., Troy, N. Y.
S. S. HAMMOND, Wyoming Mills, East Pike, N. Y.
B. BAGLEY, Livingston Mills, Dansville, N. Y.
I. REMINGTON & SONS, Watertown, N. Y.
HENRY M. LEWIS, Trenton, N. J.
MANNING & PECKHAM, Troy, N. Y.
HOWLAND & PALSER, Fort Edward, N. Y.
HODGE & CO., Rainbow, Conn.
CHAUNCEY KILMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
S. W. WILDER & CO., Lawrence, Mass.
JESSE LYON & SONS, Fitchburgh, Mass.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—BOGERT.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CHRISTIE and EMMA L. BOGERT, all of this City. No cards.

GODFREY—WHITBECK.—In Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Steward, Rev. R. B. GODFREY, of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., and Miss MARY E. WHITBECK, of Yaphank.

NEILL—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, EDWARD M. NEILL to KATHARINE READE, daughter of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

DIED.

BEAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, MARY J., eldest daughter of John V. Beam, of Pompton, N. J.

The funeral will take place at the Church in Pompton, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHEW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at his residence, No. 65 West 36th-st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT CHEW, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, SARAH, daughter of the late Joseph Coles.

The friends of the family, also of her brothers, William and Edmund G., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 Orchard-st.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

DECAMP.—In Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 5, of pneumonia, SAMUEL GRANDIN JOHNSTON, infant son of Dr. S. G. J. DeCamp, United States Army, and Caroline L. DeCamp, aged six months.

EMMETT.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmett, RICHARD RIKER EMMETT, in the 21st year of his age.

Deceased was First Lieutenant in the 88th New-York State Volunteers, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Meagher. He left the camp near Fredericksburgh a few weeks ago, sick of bilious remittent fever, of which he died. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken from the Church to the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st., New-York.

EVELEIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY D. EVELEIGH, widow of the late Capt. N. W. Eveleigh.

Notice of funeral will be given in future papers.

FOX.—In Lafayette, Tenn., on Saturday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM S. FOX, of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, second son of John S. Fox, of Jersey City, aged 27 years.

FEILD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, MARIA LOUISA FEILD, second daughter of the late Joseph H. Field.

The relatives, her friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 412 Henry-st.

HARRISON.—In this City, of diphtheria, ROBERT GWYER, only son of George H. and Sarah Harrison, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Norfolk-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAZEN.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday, Feb. 6, SARAH LOUISE, second daughter of Calvin T. and Clara B. Hazen, aged 2 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Universalist Church of Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, WILLIE MAXWELL, only son of Julius S. and Mary D. Howell, aged 12 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 York-st., without further notice.

LONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, suddenly, SAMUEL LONG, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 613 Washington-st., without further invitation.

MCWHINEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, Mrs. MARGARET MCWHINEY, relict of the late John McWhiney, aged 82 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macfarlane, No. 27 Christopher-st., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, HELEN S. NORTHRUP, second daughter of C. B. Northrup, and wife of Capt. Frederick Morris, aged 24 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Her funeral will take place at the First Baptist Mariners' Church, in Cherry-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and the members of the church and congregation, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SCUDDER.—In Northport, Suffolk County, on Monday morning, Feb. 2, at his residence, HENRY SCUDDER, in the 86th year of his age.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, JOHN G. STORM, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORNE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, suddenly, of apoplexy, JOHN M. THORNE, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 174 West 38th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Saturday.)

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, after a long and painful illness, JOHN A. L. TERHUNE, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 180 West 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Paramus, N. J., on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

WAGNER.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, of consumption, GUSTAVUS WAGNER, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and members of the Typographical Union, are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon rises... 9 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 45 | Gov. Island..10 34 | Hell Gate..11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Barks J. E. Ward, Lynch, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; Leland, Nickerson, Boston.

Schooner Wm. T. Conquest, Luce, New-Haven.

Sloop Sophronia, Vail, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans Jan. 28, via Havana 31st, with cotton and sugar to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Was detained off the Highlands 12 hours on account of the fog.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Feb. 2, at Fortress Monroe, during a heavy snow storm, four schooners and a brig went ashore. The P brings 818 bbls. damaged beans.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Chancellor, Misson, Liverpool Jan. 3, with mdse. and 228 passengers, all well, to Williams & Guion. One death (an infant,) on the passage.

Bark Martha Anna, Brightman, Providence via Newport 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbould, Bermuda 9 ds., with logwood and hides to Smith, Jones & Co. Had stormy weather during the passage.

Brig E. Baldwin, Brown, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Amazon, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Monroe, Halifax 18 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolff.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Euterpe—Hospital ship, from Newport, R. I., bound S., Feb. 4, off Hog Island.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM ?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

TO THE VALENTINE TRADE.

Have you seen the American Valentine Company's NEW COMIC VALENTINES? They are every one made expressly for the year 1863. For Valentines of all kinds go to the AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., N. Y., bet. Beekman and Ann sts.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!

In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, BUY YOUR TEAS At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.

Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

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MERCHANTS and BANKERS are reminded that Glass Letters and Numbers are the most attractive, lasting, and therefore the cheapest for windows, &c., and can be removed. Painters order them. Depot No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 22,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,226. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.